

• AN

ANGLO-CHINESE CALENDER

FOR 1850.

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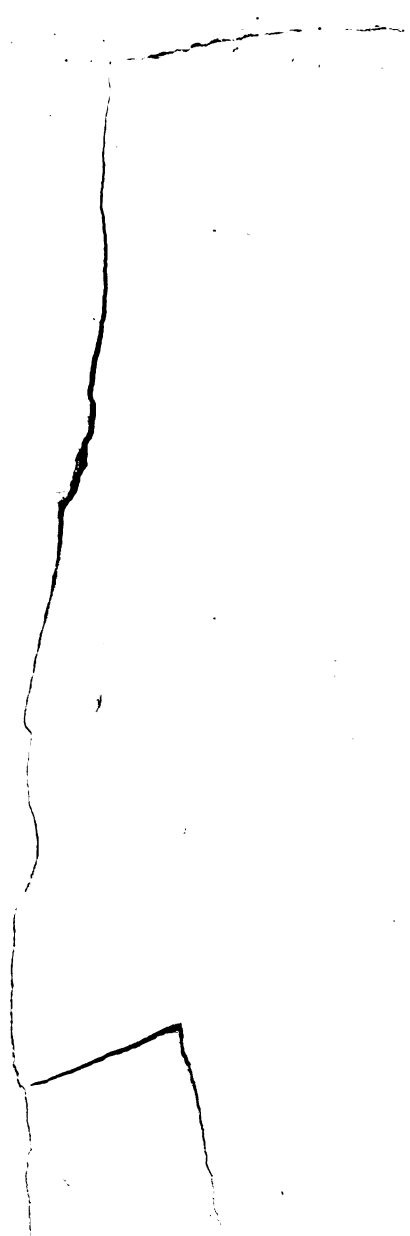
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PRINTED AT THE OFFICE OF THE REPOSITORY,

No. 2, Mingqua's Hong.

1850.



AN

ANGLO-CHINESE CALENDAR

FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD

1850,

CORRESPONDING TO THE YEAR IN THE CHINESE CYCLE ERA

4487,

OR THE **47TH** YEAR OF THE **75TH** CYCLE OF SIXTY;

BEING THE 30TH YEAR OF THE REIGN OF

H. I. M. TAUKWANG.

CANTON:

PRINTED AT THE OFFICE OF THE CHINESE REPOSITORY.

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THE JOURNAL OF THE

ROYAL ANTHROPOLOGICAL INSTITUTE

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THE JOURNAL OF THE

ROYAL ANTHROPOLOGICAL INSTITUTE

THE CHINESE CYCLE OF SIXTY YEARS,

Commences with the 61st year of the Emperor Hwángtí,

or 2637 years before Christ.

甲子 1804	甲戌 1814	甲申 1824	甲午 1834	甲辰 1844	甲寅 1854
乙丑 1805	乙亥 1815	乙酉 1825	乙未 1835	乙巳 1845	乙卯 1855
丙寅 1806	丙子 1816	丙戌 1826	丙申 1836	丙午 1846	丙辰 1856
丁卯 1807	丁丑 1817	丁亥 1827	丁酉 1837	丁未 1847	丁巳 1857
戊辰 1808	戊寅 1818	戊子 1828	戊戌 1838	戊申 1848	戊午 1858
己巳 1809	己卯 1819	己丑 1829	己亥 1839	己酉 1849	己未 1859
庚午 1810	庚辰 1820	庚寅 1830	庚子 1840	庚戌 1850	庚申 1860
辛未 1811	辛巳 1821	辛卯 1831	辛丑 1841	辛亥 1851	辛酉 1861
壬申 1812	壬午 1822	壬辰 1832	壬寅 1842	壬子 1852	壬戌 1862
癸酉 1813	癸未 1823	癸巳 1833	癸卯 1843	癸丑 1853	癸亥 1863

The Chinese year is luni-solar, comprising twelve lunar months, to which an intercalary month is added, when requisite to preserve correspondence with the solar year. When, during a lunar month, the sun does not enter any sign of the Zodiac, that month is intercalary, and the year contains *thirteen* months.

FESTIVALS, ANNIVERSARIES, &c.

Epiphany.....	Jan.	6	Ascension day.....	May	9
Septuagesima.....	Jan.	27	Whit Sunday.....	May	19
Ash Wednesday...	Feb.	13	Trinity Sunday.....	May	26
Good Friday.....	March	29	Accession of Victoria,	June	20
Easter Sunday.....	March	31	1st Sunday in Advent.	Dec.	1

CHINESE TERMS, CALLED TSIEH.

Jan. 5.	小寒	Siáu-hán, 'little cold.'	15° in Capricorn.
Jan. 20.	大寒	Tá-hán, 'great cold.'	
Feb. 4.	立春	Lih-ch'ün, 'spring begins.'	in Aquarius.
Feb. 19.	雨水	Yü-shwui, 'rain and water.'	
Mar. 6.	驚蟄	King-chih, 'insects excited.'	in Pisces.
Mar. 21.	春分	Ch'un-fan, 'vernal equinox.'	in Aries.
April 5.	清明	Tsing-ming, 'clear and bright.'	
April 20.	穀雨	Kuh-yü, 'grain rain.'	
May 5.	立夏	Lih-hia, 'summer begins.'	in Taurus.
May 21.	小滿	Siáu-mwán, 'grain a little full.'	
June 5.	芒種	Mang-chung, 'grain spiked.'	in Gemini.
June 21.	夏至	Hia-chi, 'summer solstice.'	
July 7.	小暑	Siáu-shü, 'little heat.'	in Cancer.
July 23.	大暑	Tá-shü, 'great heat.'	
Aug. 8.	立秋	Lih-tsiü, 'autumn begins.'	in Leo.
Aug. 23.	處暑	Chü-shü, 'cessation of heat.'	
Sep. 8.	白露	Peh-lü, 'white dew.'	in Virgo.
Sep. 23.	秋分	Ts'ü-fan, 'autumnal equinox.'	in Libra.
Oct. 8.	寒露	Hán-lü, 'cold dew.'	
Oct. 23.	霜降	Shwáng-kiáng, 'frost descends.'	
Nov. 7.	立冬	Lih-tung, 'winter begins.'	in Scorpio.
Nov. 22.	小雪	Si-tu-sinéh, 'little snow.'	
Dec. 7.	大雪	Tá-siueh, 'great snow.'	in Sagittarius.
Dec. 27.	冬至	Tung-chi, 'winter solstice.'	enters Capricorn.

ECLIPSES OF SUN IN 1850.

I. There will be an annular eclipse of the Sun, Feb. 12, central at Singapore, and visible in the morning at Canton; it commences in long 39° E.

II. There will be a total eclipse of the sun, Aug. 7th, invisible at Canton, but seen throughout the Pacific. It commences in long 163° E.

CHRONOLOGICAL CHARACTERS.

Of these the Chinese have several classes: the following are the most ancient and most generally used. They consist of two sets of characters, the one of which, called 十干 *Shik kin*, the 'ten stems,' or 天干 *Tien kán*, the 'celestial stems,' includes ten characters, viz.

1 甲 *Kiá*, 2 乙 *Yih*, 3 丙 *Ping*, 4 丁 *Ting*, 5 戊 *Wá*, 6 己 *Kí*,
7 庚 *Káng*, 8 辛 *Sin*, 9 壬 *Jin*, 10 癸 *Kwei*.

The other set, called 十二支 *Shik-ih ché*, 'the twelve branches,' and 地支 *Ti ché*, 'terrestrial branches,' consist of the following twelve characters;

1 子 *Tsz*, 2 丑 *Chau*, 3 寅 *Yin*, 4 卯 *Mau*, 5 辰 *Shin*, 6 巳 *Sz*,
7 午 *Wá*, 8 未 *Wí*, 9 申 *Shin*, 10 酉 *Yú*, 11 戌 *Siuh*, 12 亥 *Hái*.

These characters are applied to years, months, days, and hours, as well as to the points of the compass. For chronological purposes they have been combined so as to form a cycle of sixty, as represented on page 3. *Kiá*, the first of the ten, is joined to *tsz*, the first of the twelve, and read *kiá-tsz*, which denotes the first year, month, &c. of the cycle. In the same manner *yih* and *chau*, the second of the two sets are united, and so on through the 'ten stems.' Then *kiá*, the first of the ten, is joined to *shin*, the 11th of the twelve, and in this manner the conjunction is continued up to sixty, when the tenth of the 'stems,' and the twelfth of the 'branches,' come together, and the cycle recommences. The 30th year of 'Táukwang,' which commences on the 12th of February 1850, is the 47th of the cycle of years and is called *Káng-siuh*; the first moon of that year is the 15th of the cycle of moons, and is called *Wá-yin*; and the 1st day of the 1st moon is the 31st of the cycle of days, and is called *Kiá-wá*.

For hours (and also for the points of the compass) the 'twelve branches' are used singly. The civil day of twenty-four hours is divided into twelve periods of two hours, each called *shí shín*, which are designated by the characters of the twelve branches, in the following manner:

11 to 1, or midnight, 子 *tsz'*, Rat.

1 to 3—4th watch, 丑 *chau*, Cow.

3 to 5—5th do 寅 *yin*, Tiger.

5 to 7 - - - 卯 *máu*, Rabbit.

7 to 9 - - - 辰 *shin*, Dragon.

7 to 11 - - - 巳 *sz'*, Snake.

11 to 1 or noon, 午 *wú*, Horse.

1 to 3 - - - 未 *wí*, Sheep.

3 to 5 - - - 申 *shin*, Monkey

5 to 7 - - - 酉 *yú*, Cock.

7 to 9—1st watch 戌 *siuh*, Dog.

7 to 11—2d do. 亥 *hái*, Boar.

By prefixing to the characters the words 正 *ching* and 交 *kiáu*, these twelve periods are divided into twenty-four hours: thus 正子 *ching-tsz'* denotes midnight or 12 o'clock, and forwards to 1 o'clock; and 交子 *kiáu-tsz'* denotes from 11 to 12 o'clock. The *shí-shin*, or two hour periods, are divided into eight *kik* 刻 or quarters. *Ching-máu yih kik* 正卯一刻 signifies a quarter past six in the morning; and *kiáu-shin urh kik* 交辰二刻 denotes half past seven o'clock.

The night from 7 o'clock in the evening to 5 in the morning is also divided into five 更 *káng*, or watches, each watch consisting of one *shí-shin*, or of two hours.

In reference to the compass, *Tsz'* is the North, *Wí* the South, *Máu* the East, and *Yü* the West; the other eight are intermediate points between these. The 'ten stems' and 'twelve branches' are otherwise named after various animals; but are made use of in that way chiefly by the Manchus and Mongols.

The following characters, which are the names of twenty-eight constellations, are likewise employed to designate the days.

1 角 <i>Kioh</i>	8 斗 <i>Tau</i>	15 奎 <i>Kwei</i>	22 井 <i>Ts'ing</i>
2 亢 <i>Káng</i>	9 牛 <i>Nú</i>	16 婁 <i>Lú</i>	23 鬼 <i>Kwei</i>
3 氏 <i>Tí</i>	10 女 <i>Nú</i>	17 胃 <i>Wei</i>	24 柳 <i>Liú</i>
4 房 <i>Fáng</i>	11 虛 <i>Há</i>	18 昂 <i>Máu</i>	25 星 <i>Sing</i>
5 心 <i>Sin</i>	12 危 <i>Wei</i>	19 畢 <i>Peih</i>	26 張 <i>Cháng</i>
6 尾 <i>Wei</i>	13 室 <i>Shih</i>	20 觜 <i>Tsz'</i>	27 翼 <i>Yih</i>
7 箕 <i>Kí</i>	14 壁 <i>Peih</i>	21 參 <i>Tsán</i>	28 轸 <i>Chín</i>

These characters are applied in regular order to the days of the month. Four of them (those printed in italics) always mark the Christian Sabbath, while the others designate the week days respectively. January 1st, 1850, is designated by the 27th character *yih*, and February 12th, the 1st day of the Chinese year, is marked by the 13th character, *shih*. See Anglo-Chinese Calendar for 1841; Chinese Chrestomathy, page 388.

AVERAGES OF THERMOMETER,
IN HONGKONG, MACAO, CANTON, SHANGHAI, AND NINGPO.

		<i>Hongkong.</i>	<i>Macao.</i>	<i>Canton.</i>	<i>Shanghai.</i>	<i>Ningpo.</i>
JANUARY	{ Max.	73	72	74	62	43
	{ Min.	51	53	29	36	38
	{ Mean	62	63½	57	43	40½
FEBRUARY	{ Max.	78	71	78	60	45½
	{ Min.	50	49	38	32	35½
	{ Mean	63	59	53	46	40½
MARCH	{ Max.	80	77	82	71	55
	{ Min.	48	55	44	42	45
	{ Mean	66	67½	66	54	50
APRIL	{ Max.	87	83	86	77	62
	{ Min.	49	66	55	45	46
	{ Mean	71	74	72½	59	57
MAY	{ Max.	88	96	88	82	79
	{ Min.	68	71	64	64	65
	{ Mean	78½	78	75	74	73
JUNE	{ Max.	92½	89	90	86	76
	{ Min.	75	74	74	68	70
	{ Mean	83	83	83	78	70
JULY	{ Max.	92	92	94	96	88
	{ Min.	80	81	79	75	78
	{ Mean	85	86	84½	87	84
AUGUST	{ Max.	92	90	96	92	85
	{ Min.	78	79	75	72	79
	{ Mean	83½	83½	81½	83	83
SEPTEMBER	{ Max.	90	88	88	86	81
	{ Min.	76	76	70	68	75
	{ Mean	82½	82	79½	80	78
OCTOBER	{ Max.	90	86	85	82	73
	{ Min.	66	61	57	57	64
	{ Mean	80	76½	73	69	70
NOVEMBER	{ Max.	85	80	80	73	62
	{ Min.	61	57	40	32	58
	{ Mean	72,6	68½	62	56	60
DECEMBER	{ Max.	77	70	70	67	47
	{ Min.	51	57	45	38	40
	{ Mean	63,6	63½	57	53	43

JANUARY, 31 Days.

Chinese XXXIXth Year, XIXth and XXth Moons.

The weather, during this month, is dry, cold, and breezy—differing but little, if at all, from that of November and December. The wind blows generally from the north, occasionally inclining to the NE. or NW. A change to the south—which may be expected at intervals of 10 or 15 days, during the winter—causes considerable variation in the temperature of the atmosphere.

Days of month	Days of moon	Chronicle of events in China, &c.
1 t.	19	Trade at Canton reopened, 1830.
2 w.	20	Captain Gribble seized and brought to Canton, 1840.
3 t.	21	Lip Tedsu imperial commissioner, 1839.
4 f.	22	
5 s.	23	
6 S.	24	Epiphany.
7 m.	25	{ Forts at Chuenpi taken, with great slaughter, 1841.
8 t.	26	Gunter of the Lady Hughes strangled, 1785.
9 w.	27	
10 t.	28	{ British forces visit Funghwá, 1842. / Filipú arrived in Canton, 1843.
11 f.	29	
12 s.	30	
13 S.	1.	First Sunday after Epiphany. TWELFTH MOON.
14 m.	2	
15 t.	3	
16 w.	4	
17 t.	5	
18 f.	6	C. Majoribanks, pres. E. I. Com left China, 1832.
19 s.	7	
20 S.	8	{ Elliot and Kishen's treaty, ceding Hongkong, 1841.
21 m.	9	{ Second Sunday after Epiphany.
22 t.	10	
23 w.	11	
24 t.	12	
25 f.	13	
26 s.	14	{ Hongkong taken possession of, 1841. / St. Paul's church at Macao burnt, 1835.
27 S.	15	{ Interview between Kishen and Elliot, 1841. / Septuagesima Sunday.
28 m.	16	
29 w.	17	
30 w.	18	{ Lo & Saltoun leaves China with \$3,000,000 of ransom money.
31 t.	19	

JANUARY.

Barom. Mean, 30.22; max. 30.50; min. 30.00
 Thermom. Mean at noon, 64, night, 50; max 74, min. 29.
 Rain. Mean fall 6½ inches; rainy days, average 3½.

Days of month	Paper Mercuries 8 month Unimpaired	Paper Mercuries 4th month Year.	MEMORANDA.
1 t	7	7	Visited Lin Fa Pagoda with 2 Drs. & H.C. Bridgman
2 w	8	8	
3 t	9	9	
4 f	10	10	Finished reading "2 Friends", 78 pp.
5 s	11	11	Went to Canton
6 S	12	12	Stayed at Mr. Clelands - Read "Dares on holiness" - 14 pp.
7 m	13	13	
8 t	14	14	
9 w	15	15	
10 t	16	16	
11 f	17	17	Went to ^{Whampoa} Pagoda with Loomis & Capt. Maj
12 s	18	18	Went to Pui K'ong Village
13 S	19	19	
14 m	20	20	Went to Canton, Tract Meeting. Gill came to Whampoa
15 t	21	21	
16 w	22	22	Went to Canton. Bible translation Meet
17 t	23	23	Afar & Buddhist priest call.
18 f	24	24	Capt. Major & Beebe made a visit
19 s	25	25	Walk with Gillespie to Man K'ong
20 S	26	26	Read An. Rept. Amer. Tract Soc - 32
21 m	27	27	Finished Butler's Analogy & Barnes Essay 400 p
22 t	28	28	
23 w	29	29	Went to Canton. Bible Meeting at Clel.
24 t	30	30	Gillespie moved to my room -
25 f	1	1	
26 s	2	2	
27 S	3	3	
28 m	4	4	Gillespie returned to Canton.
29 t	5	5	
30 w	6	6	
31 t	7	7	

FEBRUARY, 28 Days.

Chinese XXIX—XXXth Year, XIIth and 1st Moons.

During the month the thermometer continues low; but the dry bracing cold of the three preceding months is changed for a damp and chilly atmosphere; the number of fine fair days is much diminished, and cloudy and foggy ones are more frequent in February and March than in any other months. The fog is sometimes so dense as to render objects invisible at a few yards' distance.

Day of month.	Day of moon.	Chronicle of events in China, &c.
1 f	20	{ Inhabitants of Hongkong declared to be British subjects, 1841.
2 s	21	
3 S	22	<i>Sexagesima.</i>
4 in	23	The Hyacinth enters the Harbor of Macao, 1840.
5 t	24	Rebellion broke out at Lienchau, 1832.
6 w	25	Capt. Halcon, Span. envoy, arrived in Macao, 1840.
7 t	26	
8 f	27	Snow fell in Canton, 1835. Shunchí died 1661.
9 s	28	
10 S	29	<i>Quinquagesima.</i>
11 m	30	Kienlung died, 1795.
12 t	1	FIRST MOON, CHINESE NEW YEAR.
13 w	2	{ Empress of China died, 1840. Elliot's second interview with Kíshen, 1841. <i>Ash Wednesday.</i>
14 t	3	
15 f	4	Gov. Sii visits the U. S. ship Plymouth, 1849.
16 s	5	Ports of Hongkóng and Tinghái declared free, 1841.
17 S	6	<i>First Sunday in Lent.</i>
18 m	7	Boat of the Neimesis fired on at Wangtong, 1841.
19 t	8	
20 w	9	
21 t	10	Medical Missionary Society organized, Canton, 1838.
22 f	11	
23 s	12	Hostilities with the English resumed, 1841.
24 S	13	{ Chusan evacuated by the British forces, 1841. 2d <i>Sunday in Lent.</i>
25 m	14	{ Capt. Da Costa and lieut. Dwyer killed at Wang-má-kok, 1849.
26 t	15	{ A Chinese executed before the factories, Canton, 1839. Bogue forts captured, 1841.
27 w	16	
28 t	17	

FEBRUARY.

Barom. Mean, 30.13; max. 30.50; min. 29.69.
 Thermom. Mean at noon 57, night, 49; max. 78, min. 38.
 Rain. Mean fall, 1.7 inches; rainy days, average 7.

Days of month	Parsee Koolmees 6 month Surayver.	Parsee Sheushai 6 month Ummerdad	MEMORANDA.
1 f	8	8	Wm. French & Bridgman visited me at
2 s	9	9	Weighed 159 lbs.
3 S	10	10	Mrs. Cameron & Harvey spent the evening
4 m	11	11	Finished Holson's Arthronomy Chinese 78 pp.
5 t	12	12	Finished Harris' C. Commission, pp. 530
6 w	13	13	Gilfillan & Gillespie go to H. Kong.
7 t	14	14	
8 f	15	15	Read Dr. Bettelheim's letter. 30 pp.
9 s	16	16	" Milnes N. Year's tract, Chinese - 10 pp.
10 S	17	17	
11 m	18	18	Read letter Shanghai Eng. missionaries, pp. 21.
12 t	19	19	Furnished Sir G. Stanton on 神 & 帝 pp. 66
13 w	20	20	Mr. Coomer & Durham breakfasted with me -
14 t	21	21	walked with Mrs. Hunt & Miss Tarrant -
15 f	22	22	
16 s	23	23	Visited U. S. ship St. Mary's with 4 Chinese
17 S	24	24	Read Memoirs of Mrs. Rumffff & Broglie pp. 41
18 m	25	25	Finished "Lectures on Bunyan" by Cheever. 325
19 t	26	26	" "Life of Kanghi" pp. - 80
20 w	27	27	" "Caven on Blas Study pp. - 15
21 t	28	28	Attended Mrs. Whildens' funeral -
22 f	29	29	Visited Brig "Arak" with a Chinese officer
23 s	30	30	
24 S	1	1	Finished "Life of C. Currier", 96 pp.
25 m	2	2	
26 t	3	3	
27 w	4	4	Sailed round Kun Shan island in 5 hours from
28 t	5	5	

MARCH, 31 Days.*Chinese XXXth Year, 1st and 11d Moons.*

The weather in the month of March is also damp and foggy, but the temperature of the atmosphere becomes considerably warmer; to preserve things from damp, it is requisite to continue the use of fires and closed doors, which the heat of the atmosphere renders very unpleasant. From March till July and August, the thermometer steadily increases in height and heat reaches its maximum degree.

Days of month	Days of moon.	Chronicle of events in China, &c.
1 f	18	<i>St. David's.</i>
2 s	19	Sir Hugh Gough arrived at Whampoa, 1841.
3 S	20	<i>Third Sunday in Lent.</i>
4 m	21	Ilipú died in Canton, 1843.
5 t	22	
6 w	23	Napier's forts captured, 1841.
7 t	24	
8 f	25	
9 s	26	
10 S	27	{ Lin arrived in Canton, 1839. British in Chinhái and Ningpo attacked, 1842. <i>Fourth Sunday.</i>
11 m	28	British brig Ann lost on Formosa, 1842.
12 t	29	Kishen goes a state's prisoner to Peking, 1841.
13 w	30	Chinese custom-house closed at Macao, 1849.
14 t	1	SECOND MOON.
15 f	2	Chinese forces at Tsz'kí routed, 1841.
16 s	3	
17 S	4	{ Macartney's embassy leaves China, 1794. <i>Fifth Sunday in Lent.</i>
18 m	5	Canton under British guns, 1841.
19 t	6	Foreigners detained in Canton by Lin, 1839.
20 w	7	{ Armistice agreed upon at Canton, 1841. Gov. Bonham lands at Hongkong, 1848.
21 t	8	
22 f	9	British ship <i>Sarah</i> , first free trader, sailed, 1834.
23 s	10	Kiying appointed commander-in-chief, 1842.
24 S	11	{ Captain Elliot forced his way to Canton, 1839. Friend of China commenced, 1842. [<i>Sixth Sunday in Lent.</i>
25 m	12	<i>Lady Day.</i>
26 t	13	
27 w	14	
28 t	15	20,283 Chests of Opium surrendered, 1839.
29 f	16	Rebellion broke out at Lienchau, 1832. <i>Good Friday</i>
30 s	17	Sir John F. Davis leaves China, 1848.
31 S	18	

MARCH.

Barom. Mean, 30.17; maxim. 30.50; min. 29.95.
 Thermom. Mean at noon 72, night, 60; max. 82; min. 44.
 Rain Mean fall, 2.4 inches; average rainy days, 6.

Day of month	Parsee Kuthnos 7 month Mayher	Parsee Shenshal 6 month Surayvor	MEMORANDA.
1 f	6	6	
2 s	7	7	Finished "Mitchells Astronomy" 336 pp.
3 S	8	8	Read "Great Truths in S. Works" 94 pp.
4 m	9	9	"Witherid Branch" 70 pp.
5 t	10	10	Att. Concert at Dr. Parker's. Mr. Burns conducted. Read Rept of Dr. Hudson's Hospital 30 pp.
6 w	11	11	
7 t	12	12	Finished Capt. Lochs Events in China" pp.
8 f	13	13	Steward of Ship "Channing" missing. 4 Chinese friends dined with me.
9 s	14	14	
10 S	15	15	Finished "Night of Toil" pp-118.
11 m	16	16	Read Conversation on Training the Young p. 26.
12 t	17	17	Finished Affairs tract 72 pp.
13 w	18	18	Dr. Bettelheim's letter pp-35
14 t	19	19	"Memoir of A. R. Peters pp-229
15 f	20	20	"Chinese Almanac pp-14-
16 s	21	21	
17 S	22	22	Went to Pagoda with Dr. Legge
18 m	23	23	Went to Pagoda with Dr. Legge.
19 t	24	24	Whampoa Bethel dedicated - Loomis sick
20 w	25	25	Went to Whampoa pagoda with S. W. White
21 t	26	26	
22 f	27	27	
23 s	28	28	Finished "Advice to a Yng. Christian" pp. 160
24 S	29	29	Hindered from putting up Mrs. Whilden's gra
25 m	30	30	
26 t	1	1	Mr. Whilden sailed for America in "E. Elder
27 w	2	2	Visited Hong with Mr. Burns.
28 t	3	3	Finished J. T. King's notes, pp-32-
29 f	4	4	
30 s	5	5	
31 S	6	6	12 visitors to read Bible & converse. Bethel op

APRIL, 30 Days.

XXXth Year, IId and IIId Moons.

The thick fogs which begin to disappear towards the end of March are in April seldom if ever seen. The atmosphere, however, continues damp, and rainy days are not unfrequent. At the same time, the thermometer gradually rises, and the nearer approach of the sun renders that heat more perceptible. In this and the summer months, southerly winds generally prevail; frequently however, they veer to the eastward.

Days of month.	Days of moon	Chronicle of events in China, &c.
1 m	19	
2 t	20	
3 w	21	Confucius died, æt. 72, B. C. 429.
4 t	22	Queen of Portugal born, 1819.
5 f	23	Kwoh Siping strangled at Macao, 1838.
6 s	24	{ The emperor's annual ploughing. Sir John Davis makes an arrangement with Kíying, 1847.
7 S	25	<i>Low Sunday.</i>
8 m	26	
9 t	27	
10 w	28	Kíying appointed imperial commissioner, 1842.
11 t	29	H. B. M. Commission return to Canton, 1837.
12 f	1	THIRD MOON.
13 s	2	
14 S	3	{ Yishán, Lungwan, and Kí Kung arrive in Canton. 1841. <i>Second Sunday after Easter.</i>
15 m	4	
16 t	5	
17 w	6	
18 t	7	
19 f	8	First steamer, the <i>Forbes</i> , reaches China, 1830.
20 s	9	
21 S	10	<i>Third Sunday after Easter.</i>
22 m	11	{ E. I. Company ceased to trade with China, 1834. Schooner Emma attacked near Chuenpi, 2 Englishmen killed.
23 t	12	
24 w	13	<i>St. George.</i>
25 t	14	
26 f	15	
27 s	16	
28 S	17	<i>Fourth Sunday after Easter.</i>
29 m	18	
30 t	19	

APRIL.

Barom. Mean 30.03; max. 30.25; min. 29.85.
 Thermom. Mean at noon, 77; night, 68; max. 86; min. 56.
 Rain. Mean fall, 5.63 inches; average rainy days, 10.

Days of month	Parsee Kalsnes 8 month Abda	Parsee Shenshai 7 month Mayther	MEMORANDA.
1 m	7	7	M. Concert at Dr. Parkers—
2 t	8	8	
3 w	9	9	Visit from 4 Meps Hain of Lin Chau villa
4 t	10	10	Took tea with Dr. Lemer at his chlo
5 f	11	11	Finished Dennis tract on Truth — 23 pp.
6 s	12	12	Saw worship at the tombs in Pak Teng
7 S	13	13	Called on "Long Gemmy" in Whampoa
8 m	14	14	
9 t	15	15	Stz went to Macao.
10 w	16	16	Finished L. Richmond's Letter pp. 200.
11 t	17	17	Tea at Bethel with Loomis & Mrs. —
12 f	18	18	Went to Lin Fa Pagoda with W ^m
13 s	19	19	Went to Canton with d. W. W ^m .
14 S	20	20	
15 m	21	21	Finished Bingham's I. Islands pp. 615
16 t	22	22	
17 w	23	23	Read Dr. Cox's Sermon pp. — 45
18 t	24	24	Read this Chronicle pp. 10.
19 f	25	25	Ship "Flavius" sailed for I. Islands.
20 s	26	26	
21 S	27	27	25 at P. Worship — 2-27 o'clock — 1 st of M
22 m	28	28	20 kneeled in prayer
23 t	29	29	Read Rept of A. B. C. F. M. for 1849 pages 6
24 w	30	30	Sick at home — Visit from ± ye &
25 t	1	1	" " "
26 f	2	2	Loomis & Lysoon started for Ningpo —
27 s	3	3	
28 S	4	4	10 at P. Worship. Bridgman preached at Be
29 m	5	5	Went to Canton with Bridgman, returned with 2
30 t	6	6	Visit from from old Mr. Fung & Mr. Camle

MAY, 31 Days.*Chinese XXXth Year, IIIrd and IVth Moons.*

In this month the heat is fully set in, and it is—particularly in Canton—often oppressive, the more so from the closeness of the atmosphere, the winds being usually light and variable. This is the most rainy month in the year, averaging fifteen days and a half of heavy rain; cloudy days without rain, however, are of frequent occurrence, and one half of the month averages fine sunny weather.

Days of month.	Days of moon.	Chronicle of events in China, &c.
1 w	20	{ Famine in Kiángnán, Chehkiáng, and Húpeh, 1832 The Hongkong Gazette commenced, 1841.
2 t	21	
3 f	22	
4 s	23	
5 S	24	<i>Rogation Sunday.</i>
6 m	25	British troops evacuate Ningpo, 1842.
7 t	26	
8 w	27	
9 t	28	<i>Ascension Day—Holy Thursday.</i>
10 f	29	
11 s	30	
12 S	1	{ E. I. Co.'s garden demolished, by lieutenant-governor Chú, 1831. <i>FOURTH MOON. Sunday after Ascension.</i>
13 m	2	
14 t	3	
15 w	4	
16 t	5	British forces arrive off Chápú, 1842.
17 f	6	
18 s	7	Chápú carried by storm, 1842.
19 S	8	<i>Whitsunday—Pentecost.</i>
20 m	9	
21 t	10	{ British ships at Canton attacked, 1841. The delivery of the 20,283 chests opium completed, 1839. Foreign factories pillaged, 1841.
22 w	11	
23 t	12	
24 f	13	Queen Victoria born, 1818.
25 s	14	Canton surrounded by British forces, 1841.
26 S	15	<i>Trinity Sunday.</i>
27 m	16	The city of Canton ransomed for six millions, 1841.
28 t	17	
29 w	18	
30 t	19	A Congregational Association formed in Canton, 1846
31 f	20	Chinese Repository commenced, 1832.

MAY.

Barom. Mean, 29.92; max. 30.10; min. 29.80.
 Thermom. Mean at noon 78; night, 72; max. 88, min. 61.
 Rain. Mean fall, 11.3½ in.; average rainy days, 15½.

Days of month	Parace Kudinees 9 month Adder.	Parace Shenhai 8 month Adder.	MEMORANDA.
1 w	7	7	Read C. Repentory for April pp 30.
2 t	8	8	Finished Fortunes Wanderings. pp. 406.
3 f	9	9	Arz returned
4 s	10	10	Mrs French & Hamley spent the evening with
5 S	11	11	12 persons at P. Worship
6 m	12	12	M. Concert at Dr. Parker's
7 t	13	13	Read Legge's pamphlet on \pm pp. 43.
8 w	14	14	Finished Dennis tract on Elijah. Chinese. pp.
9 t	15	15	tea with Mr. Cooper & Capt. Woodley
10 f	16	16	Finished the "Excellent Woman" pp. 75.
11 s	17	17	8 boys in A.M. at P. Worship
12 S	18	18	30 persons at P. M. " " }
13 m	19	19	
14 t	20	20	
15 w	21	21	Scholars ran away
16 t	22	22	
17 f	23	23	
18 s	24	24	Interview with 4 relatives of scholars
19 S	25	25	Mr. Wm's daughter born
20 m	26	26	18 persons at P. Worship. Mr. Burns spoke
21 t	27	27	Ahng & Yung Ching returned to school
22 w	28	28	Finished Letter on Missions" pp. 2
23 t	29	29	Mission Meeting at Mr. Wm
24 f	30	30	Stat & Yung Ki returned to school
25 s	1	1	Rev. MacLay arrived at Whampoa
26 S	2	2	Mr. Place begged lodging & food.
27 m	3	3	35 Persons at P. Worship
28 t	4	4	In danger from robbers at ii Chii
29 w	5	5	Tea with Capt & Mr. Mickle
30 t	6	6	Mr. Place began to board with me
31 f	7	7	

JUNE, 30 Days.*Chinese XXXth Year, IVth and Vth Moons.*

The month of June is also a very wet month, although, on an average, the number of rainy days is less than in the other summer months. The thermometer in June rises several degrees higher than in the month of May, and falls but little at night—it is this latter circumstance, chiefly, which causes the exhaustion often felt in this country from the heat of summer—no opportunity being afforded for regaining strength.

Days of month.	Days of moon.	Chronicle of events in China, &c.
1 s	21	
2 S	22	<i>First Sunday after Trinity.</i>
3 m	23	Lord J. S. Churchill died off Macao, 1840.
4 t	24	
5 w	25	Kiying arrived in Canton, 1843.
6 t	26	
7 f	27	
8 s	28	Mr. Summers released from Macao, 1849.
9 S	29	<i>Second Sunday after Trinity.</i>
10 m	1	FIFTH MOON.
11 t	2	Portuguese prohibited trading at Canton, 1640,
12 w	3	
13 t	4	Sir Le F. Senhouse died at Hongkong, 1841.
14 f	5	{ Russian and Chinese treaty, 1728. Capt Elliot appointed chief sup. of British trade, 1836.
15 s	6	British troops arrived before Wúsung, 1842.
16 S	7	Wúsung taken, 1842.— <i>Third S. after Trinity.</i>
17 m	8	
18 t	9	
19 w	10	Shánghái occupied by British forces, 1842.
20 t	11	{ Macartney's embassy arrived, 1793. Victoria's accession, 1837.
21 f	12	{ Sir J. J. Gordon Bremer arrived in the Wellesley, 1840.
22 s	13	Port of Canton blockaded by English forces. 1840.
23 S	14	{ The destruction of 20,283 chests of opium completed by Lin at the Bogue. 1839. Kiying visits Hongkong, 1843. <i>Fourth S. after Trinity.</i>
24 m	15	<i>Midsummer day.</i>
25 t	16	
26 w	17	Treaty of Nanking exchanged at Hongkong, 1843.
27 t	18	
28 f	19	Queen Victoria crowned, 1838.
29 s	20	
30 S	21	{ Expedition to China arrived, 1840. <i>Fifth Sunday after Trinity.</i>

JUNE.

Barom. Mean height 29.88; max. 30.00; min. 29.75,
Thermom. Mean at noon, 85; night, 79; max. 90; min. 74.
Rain. Mean fall, 11.1 in.; average rainy days, 9.

Days of month	Parace Kudmees 10 month Deigh.	Parace Shenahai 9 month Adder.	MEMORANDA.
1 s	8	8	Ang ships as steward in Big Frolic for Calcutta
2 S	9	9	14 persons at P. Worship
3 m	10	10	
4 t	11	11	
5 w	12	12	M. Cook ^{Tennant} a Linguist called at schoolroom
6 t	13	13	
7 f	14	14	
8 s	15	15	14 persons at P. Worship
9 S	16	16	Rev. MacLay went to H Kong
10 m	17	17	Went to Bamboo Town with Mrs. Hunt & Co.
11 t	18	18	Weighed 135 lbs.
12 w	19	19	Sent Keetsan & Achei as steward & Cook of B. Cr.
13 t	20	20	Dinnirdi Ainn to Valparaiso — Capt. A.
14 f	21	21	Exhibited M. Lantern at Amoon's House —
15 s	22	22	Read 33 ^d Rept. of A. B. Socy. 40,
16 S	23	23	14 Persons at P. Worship. 24 at M. H.
17 m	24	24	John Brown began to board with m
18 t	25	25	Exhibited M. Lantern in Market House —
19 w	26	26	
20 t	27	27	(Tea with P. Middle - Wilkes, Jones, Whiting.
21 f	28	28	Went with Mr. Burns to Kun Shan
22 s	29	29	12 at P. Worship. M
23 S	30	30	
24 m	11 month 1	10 month 1	
25 t	2	2	Exhibited M. Lantern on Bethel
26 w	3	3	
27 t	4	4	
28 f	5	5	
29 s	6	6	
30 S	7	7	12 persons at P. Worship

JULY, 31 Days.

Chinese XXXth Year, Vth and VIth Moons.

During July—which is the hottest month in the year—the average height of the thermometer is 88° in the shade, at noon, both at Canton and Macao. This month is subject to frequent and heavy showers of rain, and—as is also the month of August—to storms of thunder and lightning. The winds, with very little variation, blow steadily during the whole month from the south or south-wets.

Day of month.	Day of moon.	Chronicle of events in China, &c.
1 m	22	
2 t	23	The Blonde visited Amoy, 1840.
3 w	24	Treaty of Wángghia signed, 1844.
4 t	25	{ The Rev. Dr. Milne arrived in Macao, 1811. The Morrison sailed for Japan, 1837.
5 f	26	T'inghái first taken, 1840.
6 s	27	Bark Troughton plundered by pirates, 1835.
7 S	28	{ Lin Weihí killed, 1839. Queen's Road chapel at Hongkong dedicated, 1842. <i>Sixth Sunday after Trinity.</i>
8 m	29	Riot, and several Chinese shot in Canton, 1846.
9 t	1	SIXTH MOON.
10 w	2	The Yángtsz' kiáng blockaded, 1840.
11 t	3	Amberst's embassy arrived, 1816.
12 f	4	Admiral Maitland arrived in the Wellesley, 1838.
13 s	5	First English ship reached China, 1635.
14 S	6	<i>Seventh Sunday after Trinity.</i>
15 m	7	Lord Napier and suite arrived, 1834.
16 t	8	British trade reopened, 1841.
17 w	9	Dutch envoys arrived at Peking, 1656.
18 t	10	Grand Canal blockaded, 1842.
19 f	11	
20 s	12	
21 S	13	{ Typhoon, 1841. Chipkiáng fú carried by storm, 1842. <i>Eighth Sunday after Trinity.</i>
22 m	14	
23 t	15	
24 w	16	
25 t	17	{ A murderous attack on a party at Yütau in Ho- nam, 1846.
26 f	18	A second typhoon this year, 1841.
27 s	19	
28 S	20	<i>Ninth Sunday after Trinity.</i>
29 m	31	Hon. A. H. Everett died, 1847.
30 t	22	
31 w	23	Gov. Lin and Tang sentenced to banishment, 1841.

JULY.

Barom. Mean height, 29.83; max. 30; min. 29.60.
 Thermom. Mean at noon 88, night, 81; max. 94; min. 79.
 Rain. Mean fall, 7.7½ in.; average rainy days, 10.

Days of month	Parsee Kutchess 11 month Summon	Parsee Shenshui 10 month Deigh.	MEMORANDA.
1 m	8	8	Went to Canton with Mr. Symes of Ship Bar
2 t	9	9	Dr. Ball's infant daughter died.
3 w	10	10	Exhibited Mr. Lantern to Capt Adams, Mate &c
4 t	11	11	Dined with 20 gentlemen at Mr. Hunt's chop
5 f	12	12	J. Brown went to board on Antelope
6 s	13	13	Went to Lan Tan with Mr. Burns
7 S	14	14	15 present at P. Worship
8 m	15	15	J. Brown sailor removed to Antelope
9 t	16	16	Finished Reading Proverb Philosophy 244
10 w	17	17	Exhibited Mr. Lantern at Chinchen Hong
11 t	18	18	Mr. Lantern at Shek King coffin shop
12 f	19	19	Finished Memoirs of Mrs. Hemans pp. 31
13 s	20	20	No meeting, attended funeral & rainy
14 S	21	21	Finished "Gouin's Psychology" pp. 436
15 m	22	22	Read "Philosophy study of Language" pp. 13.
16 t	23	23	" "Lamartine" in Math China " - 23
17 w	24	24	" "Chalmers" " " " - 25
18 t	25	25	Sailing with diarrhea & heat. - 61
19 f	26	26	
20 s	27	27	
21 S	28	28	14 at P. Worship
22 m	29	29	3 Messrs Huns from Lin Chan called
23 t	30	30	Finished Moffatt's S. Africa pp. 406
24 w	12 month 1	11 month 1	Loomis returned to Whampoa
25 t	2	2	Read Chinese tract on Gospel pp. 10
26 f	3	3	
27 s	4	4	6 persons at P. Worship.
28 S	5	5	
29 m	6	6	Finished Life of Pallok pp. 364.
30 t	7	7	
31 w	8	8	Typhoon at Whampoa

AUGUST, 31 Days.

Chinese XXXth Year, VIth and VIIth Moons.

During this month the heat is as oppressive generally as in the month of July—often indeed it is more so, although the thermometer usually stands lower. Towards the close of the month, when summer begins to break up, the wind occasionally veers from southeast to north and northwest. Tyfoons seldom occur earlier than the first of this month, or later than the end of Sep.

Days of month.	Days of moon.	Chronicle of events in China, &c.
1 t	24	{ Chinese Periodical commenced, by Mr. Gutzlaff, 1833. Dr. Morrison died at Canton, æt. 53, 1834.
2 f	25	
3 s	26	Tyfoon, barom. 28 10, 1832.
4 S	27	{ British fleet arrived before Nanking, 1842. <i>Tenth Sunday after Trinity.</i>
5 m	28	A tyfoon, 1835. Mr. Stanton made prisoner, 1840.
6 t	29	
7 w	30	
8 t	1	SEVENTH MOON.
9 f	2	{ Batavia taken by the English, 1811. British squadron arrived off the Pei ho, 1840.
10 s	3	Sir H. Pottinger and Sir W. Parker arrive, 1841.
11 S	4	{ Captain Elliot entered the Pei ho, 1840. <i>Eleventh Sunday after Trinity.</i>
12 m	5	174 British prisoners executed on Formosa, 1842.
13 t	6	
14 w	7	
15 t	8	{ Commissioners Hing-an and Húsungah arrived, 1832. Hon. J. W. Davis arrives, 1848.
16 f	9	<i>Twelfth Sunday after Trinity.</i>
17 s	10	
18 S	11	Barrier at Macao, attacked 1840.
19 m	12	Sir H. Pottinger landed in Hongkong, 1841.
20 t	13	
21 w	14	Gov. Amara assassinated, 1849.
22 t	15	[China, 1841.
23 f	16	
24 s	17	Attack on the Black Joke, 1839. Capt. Elliot leaves Brit. Cham. Com. formed, 1835. Passalhão fort taken by the Portuguese, 1849.— <i>13th S. after T.</i>
25 S	18	British leave Macao, 1839. Amoy taken, 1841.
26 m	19	
27 t	20	[rison died, 1843.
28 w	21	
29 t	22	Treaty of Nanking signed, 1842. Hon. J. R. Morrison died, 1843.
30 f	23	Conference at Tientsin, 1840.
31 s	24	Three sons at one birth, Whampoa, 1832.

AUGUST.

Barom. Mean, height 29.85 in. max. 30; min. 29.55
 Thermom. Mean at noon, 85, night, 78; max 90, min. 75.
 Rain. Mean fall 9.9 in.; average rainy days, 12½.

Days of month	Parace Kudmoo 12 month Espandad	Parace Shenshai 11 month Bunimon.
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MEMORANDA.

1 t	9	9	E. M. Larsen began to board with me
2 f	10	10	Revision Committee met at Fo-ty Hong
3 s	11	11	E. M. Larsen went to brig Eagle
4 S	12	12	Read F teacher on 10 Commands Chinese 28 p
5 m	13	13	Ches. Fellows began to board with me
6 t	14	14	
7 w	15	15	
8 t	16	16	
9 f	17	17	D. Oliphant Sen. arrived at Canton
10 s	18	18	
11 S	19	19	Mrs. Parker, Mr. Roberts & Wife, Miss Baker
12 m	20	20	arrived at Canton
13 t	21	21	
14 w	22	22	
15 t	23	23	
16 f	24	24	Went to Canton
17 s	25	25	
18 S	26	26	20 persons at P. Worship - Mr. Wms assisted
19 m	27	27	
20 t	28	28	Mission meeting at Mr. Bridgman's.
21 w	29	29	Cannachas hired room at \$2 1/2 per month
22 t	30	30	50 cts. a meal for 5 men
23 f	1	1	C. Fellows shipped on S. Luman.
24 s	2	2	20 present at P. Worship & 13 Cannachas
25 S	3	3	Ship S. Russell aground in Blenheim Rea
26 m	4	4	Finished "Genius of Italy. pp. 332.
27 t	5	5	
28 w	6	6	C. Fellows returned from S. Luman
29 t	7	7	Finished reading Manners Life pp. 549
30 f	8	8	" " Lights & S. of S. Life pp. 269.
31 s	9	9	

SEPTEMBER, 30 Days.

Chinese XXXth Year, VIIth and VIIIth Moons.

In the month of September, the monsoon is entirely broken up, and northerly winds begin to blow, but with very little alleviation of the heat. This is the period most exposed to the description of hurricanes called *tyfoons*, the range of which extends southwards over about one half of the Chinese sea, and northward to the coast of Japan. They have appeared with the greatest severity in the gulf of Tonquin.

Days of month	Days of moon.	Chronicle of events of China, &c.
1 S	25	{ Tyfoon, 1848, Isabella Robertson foundered. 14th Sunday after Trinity.
2 m	26	Kiákíng died, 1820.
3 t	27	
4 w	28	{ Dr. Morrison arrived in Canton, 1807. Attack on Kaulung by capt. Elliot, 1839.
5 t	29	
6 f	1	{ Guard of Marines landed in Canton, 1834. EIGHTH MOON.
7 s	2	{ Imogene and Andromache pass the Bogue, 1834. Jewish æra, year 5611, commences.
8 S	3	15th Sunday after Trinity.
9 m	4	News of the treaty of peace reached Hongkong, 1842.
10 t	5	
11 w	6	{ Imogene and Andromache anchored at Whampoa, 1834.
12 t	7	{ Táukwáng born, 1782. Canton Press begun, 1835. Bilbao burnt, 1839.
13 f	8	
14 s	9	R. Thom died at Ningpo, 1846.
15 S	10	{ The Kite, capt. Noble, lost in the Yángtsz', 1840. 16th Sunday after Trinity.
16 m	11	Captain Anstruther seized, 1840.
17 t	12	
18 w	13	
19 t	14	Steamer Madagascar burnt, 1841.
20 f	15	
21 s	16	Steamer Jardine arrived, 1835.
22 S	17	17th Sunday after Trinity.
23 m	18	
24 t	19	
25 w	20	
26 t	21	Nerbudda lost on Formosa, 1841.
27 f	22	Commissioner Liu degraded, 1840.
28 s	23	Morrison Education Society organized, 1836.
29 S	24	Michaelmas Day. 18th Sunday after Trinity.
30 m	25	

SEPTEMBER.

Barom. Mean height 29.9 in.; max. 30.40; min. 29.70.
 Thermom. Mean at noon, 83, night, 76; max. 88; min. 70.
 Rain. Mean fall, 10.9 in.; average rainy days, 10.

Days of month	Parsee Kandoo 1st month Ferozdeen	Parsee Shirashah 12 month Kagundaf	MEMORANDA.
1 S	5	10	3 persons at religious service
2 in	6	11	Finished reading Gospel Studies pp. 373
3 t	7	12	
4 w	8	13	
5 t	9	14	
6 f	10	15	
7 s	11	16	
8 S	12	17	25 persons at P. Worship.
9 m	13	18	Went to Po Lo with Mr. Keeler. New
10 t	14	19	Buchfarted at Bethel with Mrs. Haffner & others
11 w	15	20	Walked round city with Mr. Keeler
12 t	16	21	Went to Fa Si with Brown, Wilkinson &
13 f	17	22	
14 s	18	23	
15 S	19	24	20 persons at P. Worship - Mr. Lau Mo.
16 m	20	25	Mrs. Parker, Holson & French returned from Whampoa
17 t	21	26	Tea at Mr. Hunt's. Went to Whampoa town.
18 w	22	27	
19 t	23	28	Finished reading Manners &c of Japanese - pp. 4
20 f	24	29	
21 s	25	30	
22 S	26	1	11 persons at P. Worship
23 m	27	2	Read Honolulu Friend - 60 pp
24 t	28	3	Went to Pagoda with Keeler, Shulick, Wier
25 w	29	4	Nearly capsized in a boat with Mrs. Ball &
26 t	30	5	Mr. Lobschied visited me -
27 f	1	6	{Advertisement of temple on my house}
28 s	2	7	{23 persons at P. Worship.}
29 S	3	8	
30 m	4	9	Temple handbill on my house

OCTOBER, 31 Days.

Chinese XXXth Year, VIIIth and IXth Moons.

Northerly winds prevail throughout this month, occasionally veering to north-east or northwest; but the temperature of the atmosphere is neither so cold nor so dry as in the following months; neither does the northerly wind blow so constantly—southerly and easterly winds intervening every now and then. The winter usually sets in with three or four days of light drizzling rain.

Days of month.	Days of moon.	Chronicle of events in China, &c.
1 t	26	Tinghái retaken, 1841.
2 w	27	
3 t	28	Rev. J. A. Gonçalves died, 1841.
4 f	29	
5 s	1	NINTH MOON.
6 S	2	{ Alexander H. Everett, commissioner of U. S. A. arrived, 1847. 19th Sunday after Trinity.
7 m	3	
8 t	4	Supplementary Treaty signed at the Bogue, 1843.
9 w	5	
10 t	6	Chinhá taken, 1841.
11 f	7	{ Lord Napier died at Macao, 1834, and J. F. Davis succeeded as Chief Superintendent.
12 s	8	Halley's comet observed in Canton, 1835.
13 S	9	{ Ningpo occupied by British forces, 1841. 20th Sunday after Trinity.
14 m	10	
15 t	11	{ Yukien, imperial commissioner in Chehkiáng, committed suicide, 1841.
16 w	12	
17 t	13	
18 f	14	
19 s	15	
20 S	16	{ Nemesis and Phlegethon go to Yüyáu, 1841. 21st Sunday after Trinity.
21 m	17	
22 t	18	
23 w	19	58 piratical vessels destroyed by Capt. Hay, 1849.
24 t	20	{ Treaty of Whampoa between France and China signed, 1844.
25 f	21	
26 s	22	In Canton, 1200 houses and 3 factories burnt, 1843.
27 S	23	23d Sunday after Trinity.
28 m	24	{ Terranova executed by the Chinese, 1822. Admiral Collier died at Hongkong, 1849.
29 t	25	
30 w	26	
31 t	27	

OCTOBER.

Barom. Mean height, 30.1 in.; max. 30.20; min. 29.50

Thermom. Mean at noon, 77, night, 69; max 85, min. 57.

Rain. Mean fall, 5.5 in.; average rainy days, 5.

Days of month	Furthest Kilmes 2 month Ardest.	Furthest Shenad 1 month Fever, ten.
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MEMORANDA.

1 t	5	5	Visited Ling hee in 1/2 #
2 w	6	6	Handbill of temple taken down
3 t	7	7	Read Funeral Sermon of Mr. Walcott 40,
4 f	8	8	" History of Virginia pp. 50.
5 s	9	9	" Poem by Raf Palmer pp. 13.
6 S	10	10	" 10 at P. Worship pp. 28
7 m	11	11	" Meth. Review of V. 2. Adams pp. 25
8 t	12	12	and meaning of Helms day } went to Pagoda with Dr. Legge
9 w	13	13	Beecher went to Canton
10 t	14	14	Went to Canton Revision Meeting
11 f	15	15	Visited Lip Tak fort
12 s	16	16	12 at P. Worship
13 S	17	17	J. Beecher returned from Canton
14 m	18	18	Stoned at Qui Kong village,
15 t	19	19	
16 w	20	20	Went to Canton, day lodged at Wm
17 t	21	21	Tea at Mr. Hunt.
18 f	22	22	11 Persons at P. Worship
19 s	23	23	Measured Paichau pagoda 140 1/2 ft. by J.
20 S	24	24	Went to Canton with Mr. Keller
21 m	25	25	Read Marco Polo pp. 148.
22 t	26	26	Went to Pagoda with Dr. Legge
23 w	27	27	Capt. John Burley also 150 ft. high
24 t	28	28	Sam. Russell sailed 5 passengers
25 f	29	29	Went to Pak Tung
26 s	30	30	20 persons at P. Worship.
27 S	1	1	
28 m	2	2	
29 t	3	3	
30 w	4	4	
31 t	5	5	

NOVEMBER, 30 Days.

Chinese XXXth Year, IXth and Xth Moons.

The month of November, and the two following are the most pleasant in the year,—at least to the feelings of persons from the more northern climates. Although the thermometer is not often below 40, and seldom so low as 30 degrees, the cold of a Chinese winter is often very severe. Ice sometimes forms about one eighth of an inch thick—this is usually in December or January.

Day of month.	Day of moon.	Chronicle of events in China, &c.	
1 f	28		
2 s	29	Factories in Canton burnt, 1822.	
3 S	30	29 war junks destroyed at Chuenpi, 1839. 23d Sunday after Trinity.	
4 m	1	Tenth Moon. Anglo-Chinese college commenced at Malacca, 1818.	
5 t	2		
6 w	3	Treaty agreed on at Canton, 1840. Mohammedan year 1267 commences.	
7 t	4		
8 f	5	U. S. ship Peacock arrived, 1832.	
9 s	6		
10 S	7	Sir Andrew Ljungstedt died, Macao, 1835. 24th Sunday after Trinity.	
11 m	8		
12 t	9		
13 w	10	Earthquake at Shánghái, 1847.	
14 t	11		
15 f	12		
16 s	13		
17 S	14	Shánghái opened to commerce, 1843. 25th S. after Trinity.	
18 m	15	New empress succeeds, 1834.	
19 t	16		
20 w	17	Captain Elliot returned from the Pei ho, 1840.	
21 t	18		
22 f	19		
23 s	20	In Canton, 1400 buildings burnt, 1835.	
24 S	21	26th Sunday after Trinity.	
25 m	22		
26 t	23		
27 w	24	General Chamber of Commerce formed in Canton, 1836.	
28 t	25	Kishen arrived at Canton, 1841. Society D. U. Knowledge formed at Canton, 1834.	
29 f	26		
30 s	27	St. Andrew's.	

NOVEMBER.

Barom. Mean height, 30.16 in.; max. 30.55; min. 29.95.
 Thermom. Mean at noon, 67; night, 57; max. 80, min. 40.
 Rain. Mean fall, 2.4 in.; average rainy days, 3.

MEMORANDA.

Days of month	Parsee Kaddoes 3 months Khondak	Parsee Shendhal 2 months Ardelest	
1 f	6	6	Beecher went to Canton with — of 6
2 s	7	7	
3 S	8	8	— 12 persons at P. Worship
4 m	9	9	Beecher shift on "Carthage". Capt. Roper.
5 t	10	10	Walk'd round Canton with Mr. Ford of Spk
6 w	11	11	Asz went home, ofhu came as co
7 t	12	12	Tea with Capt. Spring of "Sea"
8 f	13	13	Visited Frae & Bethel with Frenchtown och
9 s	14	14	" Sz, Na Shan village.
10 S	15	15	Finished reading Island's Motives - 300
11 m	16	16	— 18 at P. Worship
12 t	17	17	Read Phillips Guide to Conventions pp. 2
13 w	18	18	
14 t	19	19	Dined at Dr. Holborn's
15 f	20	20	Went to Whampoa with Mr. Roberts
16 s	21	21	10 persons at P. Worship
17 S	22	22	Asz returned. Walk'd with Mrs. R. & Miss B.
18 m	23	23	Daniel's Is
19 t	24	24	
20 w	25	25	Returned to Canton with Mr. Roberts
21 t	26	26	attended Mission meetings
22 f	27	27	Finished Lyel's 2d visit to the State 54
23 s	28	28	8 persons at P. Worship
24 S	29	29	Dr. Thornton came to tea.
25 m	30	30	Went to Moram temple with Capt. Minniford
26 t	1	1	Walk'd round Canton with Dr. Thornton
27 w	2	2	Visited Bethel with Dr. Thornton
28 t	3	3	Mr. French escorted Mrs. Miss Ball to Can
29 f	4	4	Tea with Capt. Spring on the "Sea"
30 s	5	5	

DECEMBER, 31 Days.

Chinese XXXth Year, Xth and XIth Moons.

The months of December and January are remarkably free from rain, the average fall in each month being under one inch, and the average number of rainy days being only three and a half. On the whole, the climate of Canton (and more especially that of Macao) may be considered superior to that of most other places situated between the tropics.

Days of month.	Days of moon.	Chronicle of events in China, &c.
1 S	28	{ Confucius born, B. C. 562, Hingan's sister made empress, 1833. <i>1st Sunday in Advent.</i>
2 m	29	Xavier died on Sínshán, 1552.
3 t	30	Seizure of opium at Canton, 1838.
4 w	1	ELEVENTH MOON.
5 t	2	Six foreigners killed at Wang-chuk-ki, 1847.
6 f	3	{ British trade stopped "for ever." E. I. Co.'s last servant leaves China, 1839.
7 s	4	British consulate at Canton burnt in a riot, 1842.
8 S	5	<i>2d Sunday after Advent.</i>
9 m	6	
10 t	7	
11 w	8	
12 t	9	Attempted execution and riot, in Canton, 1838.
13 f	10	The flag of France rehoisted in Canton, 1832.
14 s	11	
15 S	12	{ All Catholic priests (not Portuguese) expelled Macao, 1838. <i>3d Sunday after Advent.</i>
16 m	13	
17 t	14	
18 w	15	
19 t	16	
20 f	17	{ Sir Hugh Gough, and the Eastern Expedition, leave China, 1842.
21 s	18	<i>St. Thomas.</i>
22 S	19	<i>4th Sunday after Advent.</i>
23 m	20	
24 t	21	
25 w	22	<i>Christmas day.</i>
26 t	23	
27 f	24	Mr. Stanton released from prison by the Chinese, 1840.
28 s	25	
29 S	26	<i>First Sunday after Christmas.</i>
30 m	27	
31 t	28	E. I. Company chartered, 1690.

[illegible]

Walked round Barton City in 1857

PARSEE CHRONOLOGY.

The æra adopted by the Parsees is called the *Æra of Yazdejerd*, and commences A. D. 632, the year of the accession of Yazdejerd III. to the throne of Persia, and the same in which that kingdom was attacked by the Arabs; the Sassanian dynasty terminated by the successive defeats of this monarch in 686, and afterwards in 641, and his expulsion from the country. There are two modes of calculating this æra adopted by the Parsees, which differ only in one month; the *Kudmees* reckon time as given in the first column in this Calendar, the *Rasmees* or *Shenshai* date it one month later, as given in the second column, commencing their year September 27th. The intercalation of five days at the end of the 12 months of 30 days to complete the year of 365 days is a very ancient mode, introduced by and adopted from the Chaldeans, by the Persians, Medes, Egyptians, Grecians, Romans, and Mexicans, among all of whom they were observed with mirth and feasting. They are collectively called *Gnothwos* by the Parsees, but each one has its own name, as *pelluo kunooud*, *berjoo oostoonud*, *terjoo uppuntomud*, *chotho vough khastuther*, and *packoor vestoyest*.

The year A. D. 1850 corresponds to the year 1219 of this æra, ending August 27th, or September 26th, when the year 1220 commences.

BRIEF GEOGRAPHICAL DESCRIPTION

OF THE

PROVINCES AND DEPENDENCIES

OF THE CHINESE EMPIRE.

Province of Chihlí.

CHIHlí 直隸 or as it is also called Peh Chihlí 北直隸 has had its northern boundaries greatly extended; the name *Chihlí* denotes that it is the superintending province. This region was anciently called Yü and Yen, and is now the capital province of the empire. The seacoast forms the boundary from Shántung province to the Great Wall, which for a short distance divides Chihlí. Thence a palisade is the separating line to the river Hwáng ho 黃河. This river marks the northern boundary of the province from the palisade to its source among the peaks of the Inner Hing-nán 興安. Then the boundary runs nearly due east and west in lat. $42^{\circ} 30' N$. The western boundary running nearly north and south extends over more than seven and a half degrees of latitude, and divides Chihlí from Shánsí and Honán. The western parts of the province are flat and slope towards the sea, but the country towards Shánsí rises and is hilly. There are two lakes in the east and south divisions of the province. The Grand Canal passes through the east part, and falls into the Pei ho in lat. $39^{\circ} 11' N$. and long. $0^{\circ} 48' E$ of Peking. The Pei ho takes its rise a little beyond the Great Wall, and disembogues into the gulf of Pehchihlí. It has no tides but flows very rapidly. The entrance to the Pei ho is rather shallow, in consequence of a bar which stretches for a considerable distance into the sea.

The provinces in China are divided into districts and departments called *fú*, *ting*, *chau* and *hien*. A *fú* is a large portion or department of a province under the general control of one civil officer immediately subordinate to the *fyuen*, or lieutenant-governor. A *ting* is a division of a province smaller than a *fú*, and either like it governed by an officer immediately subject to the heads of the

provincial government, or else forming a subordinate part of a *fú*. In the former case it is called *chih-li* 直隸, i. e. under the direct rule of the provincial government; in the latter case it is simply called *ting*. A *chau* is a division similar to a *ting*, and like it either independent of any other division, or forming part of a *fú*. The difference between the two consists in the government of a *ting* resembling that of a *fú* more nearly than that of a *chau* does; that of a *chau* is less expensive. The *ting* and *chau* of the class to which the term *chih-li* is attached, may be denominated in common with the *fú*, *departments* or *prefectures*; and the term *chihli* may be rendered by the word *independent*. The subordinate *ting* and *chau* may both be called *districts*. A *hien*, which is also a *district*, is a small division or subordinate part of a department, whether of a *fú*, or of an independent *chau* or *ting*. Each *fú*, *ting*, *chau* and *hien*, possesses at least one walled town, the seat of its government, which bears the same name as the department or district to which it pertains. The province of Chihlí contains eleven *fú*, six *chau* departments, three *ting* districts, seventeen *chau* districts, and one hundred and twenty-four *hien* districts; it is compared in size with England and Wales united, or with the states of Michigan, Illinois or Arkansas in the United States.

Peking, the capital of the empire, is situated in this province in a sandy plain about twelve miles west of the Pei ho, and about a hundred miles west-north-west of its mouth, in latitude $39^{\circ} 54' 13''$ N. and longitude $116^{\circ} 27'$ E., or nearly on the parallel of Samarkand, Erzroom, Naples and Philadelphia. The entire circuit of the walls and suburbs is reckoned to be about twenty-five miles, and the area at twenty-seven square miles. The average estimate of the population makes it about two millions. The place is otherwise called Shuntien *fú*. The seat of government was not permanently established here until A. D. 1411. The name given it on Chinese maps is King-sz' 京師, Capital of the Court. The city is divided into two portions including the northern portion or Tartar city, and the southern portion or Chinese city. In the former is the *Kin ch'ing*, or Prohibited city, which contains the Imperial Palace, and is about one mile square.

Besides the metropolis, Chihlí contains several other large cities, among which Pauting *fú*, the residence of the governor of the province, and T'ientsin *fú*, the entrepôt of trade which comes through the Grand Canal and the Pei ho coast-wise, are the most important.

The former lies about eighty miles south-west of the capital on the great road leading to Shánsí.

Tientsin 天津 is the largest port on the coast above Sháng-hái, and the only one of importance not open to foreign trade. The difficulties of entrance, however, almost preclude the access of foreign vessels, and it would thus be of little avail for trade if it were thrown open. It is especially important as being the terminus of the Grand Canal, where all the produce and taxes for the use of the capital are brought. The trade is quite extensive. More than five hundred junks arrive annually from the southern ports of China, and from Cochinchina and Siam. Near the mouth of the Pei ho is the town of Takú 大沽, noticeable as the spot where the first interview between the Chinese and English plenipotentiaries was held on the breaking out of the war in 1840. At the mouth of the river, 18 miles from Tungkú, is the city of T'ungchau 通州, where all boats unload their passengers and cargoes, proceeding by a broad avenue twelve miles long to the capital.

There are several lakes in this province; the Tungting 東定, the Taluh-tseh 大陸澤, and the Ning-tsin peh 寧晉泊 in the south-western part connects with the last and the Pei ho through the river Hu-to 滹沱. The Pei ho or White River, is the largest stream between the Yellow River and the Great Wall, and with a branch called the Sängkien ho 桑乾河 drains all that part of the plain east of Shánsí, and south of the edge of the table land. There are besides those, the Cháng 漳 Tsz'yá, the Jeh, Lwán 灤 and the Cháu 潮 rivers.

Province of Shántung.

Shántung 山東 i. e. East of the Hills, anciently called Tsí and Lú, is a mountainous country, the coast being bold and well indented. The whole surface of the province is intersected by rivers at no great distance from each other. It is bounded north and east by the sea, west by Chihlí, and south by Kiángsú. The Tásing ho is the largest river in the province. The Grand Canal commences at Lintsing chau; from this point north to Tientsin, the communication is along the channel of a branch of the Pei Ho. The native maps point out numerous harbors and bays, which are almost unknown to foreigners. Shántung is about six times the size of Wales in Great Britain, or the same as that of Georgia in the United States.

The capital of this province is Tsfín fú in lat. $36^{\circ} 44' 24''$ N. and long. $117^{\circ} 07' 30''$ E. The city of Kiahfau hien, distinguished as being the birthplace of Confucius is situated in this province; here the Chinese have erected various monuments to the memory of the sage. One of the most important towns is Lintsing chau on the Yü ho at its junction with the Grand canal in lat. $36^{\circ} 57' 15''$ N., and long. $115^{\circ} 55'$ E. This place is the dépôt for much of the produce brought on the Canal, and is consequently a rendezvous for fleets of boats and barges. The city of Tangchau fú, lying on the northern shore of the promontory, has some trade with Liáutung and Corea, but the commerce of Shántung is less than that of the other maritime provinces.

The rivers of this province are the Tásing ho, Siáutsing ho, Kū-lái 巨瀕 ho, Muh 沐 ho, I 沂 ho, Wei 濰 ho in the east, and Wei 魏 ho in the western part of the province, and several other small rivers. In the southern part is a lake called the Tuh shán Lake 獨山. One of the highest mountains in China, called T'ai shan, is situated near the provincial capital. It is a rendezvous for devotees, and every sect has there its temples and idols, scattered about its sides, in which priests chant their prayers, and practice a thousand superstitions to attract pilgrims to their shrines.

Province of Shánsí.

Shánsí 山西 i. e. West of the Hills, anciently known by the names of Tsin and Chau, is bounded on the east by Chihli and Honán; on the south by Honán; on the west by Shénsí, and on the north by Chahar in Mongolia, from which the Great Wall divides it. The whole western and half of the southern boundary are formed by the Yellow River. The province is nearly in the form of a parallelogram, of which the river is one of the longest sides. Shánsí is mountainous, has no lakes, but numerous rivers. The Yellow river runs for 180 miles through the province.

The capital of Shánsí, Táyuen fú, lies on the eastern bank of the Fan ho 汾河 in lat. $37^{\circ} 53' 30''$ N. and long. $112^{\circ} 30' 36''$ E. The city is populous, and contains manufactures of felt carpets.

Another city about equal to the capital in size and importance is Pingyáng fú in lat. $36^{\circ} 06'$ N. and long. $111^{\circ} 33'$ E. Besides these there are but few cities worthy of note in this province, which holds a middling position with the other provinces of China.

Besides the Yellow river, which forms a part of its boundary, the province is intersected by several smaller rivers, among which are the Hū-to River, which flows easterly into the Pei ho in Chihli, the Tsin 沁 and the Fan ho which pass from north to south near the centre of the province, and empty into the Yellow river. The Sāngkien ho drains the northern part of Shānsi near the Wall; in that region are some lakes.

Shānsi is remarkable as being the original seat of the Chinese people; and many of the places mentioned, and scenes recorded in their ancient annals, are found within its borders.

Province of Honán.

Honán 河南 i. e. South of the River, anciently called Yen and Yü, the central region of China, borders to the north on Chihli, Shānsi and Shántung, south upon Húpeh, east upon Kiangnán (Kiangsi and Ngáuhwui), and west upon Sheusi. Its greatest limits to the north, are lat. 37° ; to the south $31^{\circ} 30'$; to the west $6^{\circ} 20'$ west of Peking; and to the east 25° east of Peking. The northern part stretches into the provinces of Chihli and Shántung. The Yellow river runs through its whole breadth. The rivers in the north are the Cháng 漳 Ho, and Wei 衛 Ho; in the south there is the Hwái 淮 ho the Ko ho, the Shá 沙 ho with several others which flow eastward into Ngáuhwui. The Loh 洛 ho is the largest tributary of the Yellow R. on the south. The capital Káifung fú lies near the Yellow river, and has been submerged two or three times by its overflowing.

Káifung fú, the capital of Honán, is situated in lat. $34^{\circ} 52' 05''$ N. and long. $114^{\circ} 33'$ E., about a league from the southern bank of the Yellow river, whose bed is here elevated above the adjacent country, and consequently in danger from the freshes and bursting away of the river's banks. This city is noted as the principal seat of the Jews in China, of whose present condition and numbers little is known; and also as the capital of Fuhli the founder of the Chinese monarchy.

The city of Honán having the same name as the province, is in lat. $34^{\circ} 43' 15''$ N. and long. $112^{\circ} 27' 40''$ E. The Chinese formerly believed it to be in the middle of their empire. Tangfung hien in this department is famous for the tower built there by the celebrated astronomer Chukung. This person lived more than a thousand years before Christ, and the Chinese ascribe the mariner's compass to him.

The province of Honán on account of its fine climate and fertile soil, has been called by the Chinese *Chung Hoa*, the Central Flower. It has been also denominated the Garden of China.

Provinces of Kiángsú and Ngánhwui.

The provinces of *Kiángsú* and *Ngánhwui* were formerly united under the name of *Kiángnán*; the territory thus formed is bounded north by Shintung and Honán; south by Kiángsí and Chehkiáng; on the east by the Yellow Sea; on the west by Húpeh and Húnán. The country extends from lat. 29° to 35° 8' N. and from 5° 10' east of Peking to 1° 30' west. The rivers are mostly tributary to the Yángtsz' Kiáng, or to the river Hwái. Those that flow into the last come from Honán, and run to the southeast. Mountains are seen in the southern part of the province; and the ranges form the highlands on each side of the Great River, where many of the streams have their sources. The coast is low and flat. The country for ten miles inland is alluvial soil. The only island along the seacoast of any height is Taishín, to the north of the Yellow River, in lat. 34° 40'; and this is intersected by a double ridge of hills. The province is about half as large as Spain.

The city of Nánking, or Kiángning fú, the former capital of the empire, lies in lat. 32° 04' 40" N. and long. 118° 47' E., at the distance of 2445 *li* from Peking. It contains the celebrated porcelain tower, called by the Chinese the Requiring Favor Monastery, built A. D. 1430; and is the most remarkable edifice of the kind in China. It is also noted as the place of signing the Treaty between the Chinese and English at the termination of the late war in 1842. Like Peking it is divided into two portions, one inhabited by the Chinese, and the other by Manchus. Its population has been estimated at 400,000. Though it has lost much of its ancient grandeur, it is still one of the most important cities of the empire, and is distinguished for the extent and variety of its manufactures, for its scholars and learning.

In the same province is the city of Síchau in lat. 31° 23' 25" N., and long. 120° 25' E., 2720 *li* from Peking, and a famous city in China for luxury and the arts. The population is reckoned to be not far from two millions. The city is situated on islands lying in Great Lake, and is surrounded by a wall about ten miles in length. The Chinese regard it as one of their richest and most beautiful cities, and concerning this city and Hangchau fú in Chehkiáng have a saying that

"above is Paradise, and below are Sú and Háng." It is distinguished for the variety and number of its manufactures, the splendor of its buildings, the elegance of its tombs, the picturesque scenery of its waters and gardens, the politeness and intelligence of its inhabitants, and the beauty of its women.

The largest seaport in Kiángsú is Shánghái, which is already a place of considerable foreign trade, and promises ere long to become one of the leading emporia in Asia. It lies on the north shore of the Wúsung River, about fourteen miles from its mouth in lat. $31^{\circ} 10'$ N. and long. $121^{\circ} 30'$ E., at the junction of the Hwángpú with it, and by means of both streams communicates with Síchau, Sung-kiáng, and other large cities on the Grand Canal; while by the Yáng-tsz' kiáng it receives produce from Yunnán and Sz'chuen. Shánghái is a walled town three miles in circuit, and having extensive suburbs. The city stands in a wide plain of extraordinary fertility, and intersected by numerous streamlets affording the means of navigation and communication.

The province of Ngánhwei, was so named by combining the first words in its two largest cities, Ngánking fú and Hwuichau fú, and forms the southwestern half of Kiángnán. It is rather larger than Kiángsú, and less of its surface is covered with water. Its productions and manufactures, the surface and high cultivation of the country, and character of the people, are very similar to those of Kiángsú, but the cities are less celebrated.

The provincial capital Ngánking fú, lies on the northern shore of the Yángtsz' kiáng in lat. $30^{\circ} 37' 10''$ N. and long. $117^{\circ} 04' 13''$ E. The streets are described as being very narrow, and their shops unattractive, the best being for the sale of horn lanterns and porcelain.

Hwuichau fú in the south-eastern part of the province, in lat. $29^{\circ} 55' 20''$ N. long. $118^{\circ} 28' 20''$ E., is celebrated for its excellent manufactures of ink and lackered-ware, which are sent to all parts of the empire.

Fungyángfú (the Rising Phenix), a town lying northwest of Nán-king on the river Hwái, in lat. $32^{\circ} 55' 30''$ N. and long. $117^{\circ} 29' 56''$ E. was intended by Hungwú, the founder of the Ming dynasty, to have been the capital of the empire instead of Nánking, and was thus named in anticipation of its future splendor.

The principal rivers which flow through this territory are the Yángtsz' kiáng and Yellow River. Beside these are the Hwái 淮, Ko 渦, Salt, Sináng and various smaller rivers. In Kiángsú are the Hungsin, Kaoyü, and Tai lakes, and the Tsan lake in Nganhwei.

Province of Kiangsí.

Kiangsí 江西 i. e. West of the River, extends from lat. $24\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ to $30^{\circ} 10' N.$, and from long $2^{\circ} E.$ to $8^{\circ} W.$ of Peking; bounded north by Húpeh and Ngánhwui; east by Chehkiáng and Fúhkien; south by Kwángtung; and west by Hunán. Its shape is irregular, lying north-east and south-west, with ranges of mountains dividing it from Kwángtung and Fúhkien. On the northeastern border, the Yángtsz' kiáng leaves the province, after a course of about eighty miles along its northern frontier. The country is hilly and fertile. The whole of this province is formed by the basin of the R. Kán; its capital Nán-cháng fú lies in the northern part of the province, near the Poyáng lake. Its area is about the size of Virginia in the United States, or twice the size of Portugal. Its situation renders it an important province, for whoever has possession of the capital and towns along the shores of the lake, can command the commerce from north to south and along the Yángtsz' kiáng; it might be called the Key Province.

Náncháng fú, the capital of Kiangsí, lies near the southern shore of the Poyáng lake in lat. $28^{\circ} 37' 12'' N.$ long. $115^{\circ} 48' 17'' E.$ The city walls are six miles in circuit, and accessible by water from all sides. The trade of this city is chiefly in porcelain.

Jínchau fú is situated on the northern shore of the river Po 鄱 which at little distance from this place empties into the Poyáng lake. The town of Kingteh chin, where are collected the most skillful workmen in porcelain, is very densely populated, and reckoned to contain about five hundred furnaces for the manufacture of the ware. This mart still supplies all the fine porcelain used in the country, and the small amount of fancy-ware now exported to Europe and America.

Nankáng fú is situated on the west side of the Poyáng lake. Near the place is the vale of the White Deer in the Lái hills, celebrated as being the place where Ch'ü Hí, the great commentator upon Confucius lived and taught, in the twelfth century. It is a place of pilgrimage for the Chinese literati of the present day, who esteem the works of this philosopher next to their ancient classics.

The principal rivers in this province are the Kán kiáng 贛江, made by the junction of the Cháng 章 and Kung 貢 rivers; the Yü ho 汝河, Fú 撫 and Siú 修 rivers; these all unite with the Poyáng Lake in the north part of the province.

Province of Fuhkien.

Fuhkien, anciently called *Min*, borders towards the north upon *Chehkiáng*, south upon *Kwángtung*, east upon the Ocean and the *Formosa Channel*; and towards the northwest on *Kiángsí*. It extends from lat. $25^{\circ} 35'$ to $25^{\circ} 47'$ N. from long. $0^{\circ} 22'$ W. to long. 4° E. of *Peking* (*Formosa* not included). The province is very mountainous. Its seacoast abounds with harbors, many of them spacious and safe; the whole coast is more indented than any other maritime province. Not far from the main are several islands, the principal ones are *Namoa*, *Yungshan*, *Híámun* (*Amoy*), *Kinmun* (*Quemoy*), and *Háitán*. The *Min* is the chief river; its branches extend over half the province, and unite in one channel below the city of *Fuhchau*. Nearly every branch of the *Min* has its fountain head within the boundaries of the province. Its area is about the same as that of the state of *North Carolina*.

The capital of this province is *Fuhchau fú*, or *Hokchiú hú*, as it is called by the inhabitants; it is situated in lat. $26^{\circ} 5'$ N. and long. $119^{\circ} 20'$ E. on the north side of the *Min*, thirty-four miles from its mouth, and nine from *Pagoda Island* where the ships anchor. The city lies in a plain, through which the river runs, about three miles from the banks. Suburbs extend from the walls to the river, and stretch along on its sides. They are connected with each other and a small islet in the river, by a stone bridge four hundred and twenty paces long, reposing on forty solid stone piers on the northern side, and on nine similar ones on the south. The bridge is lined with sheps. The city has some inland commerce, and is distinguished for the number of its literati. The population of the city and suburbs has been reckoned at 600,000. The island in the river is densely settled by a trading population of 20,000.

Amoy, or *Híámun*, is the most important and best known port in the province, and 140 years ago was the seat of a large foreign commerce. It is a mart in the district of *Tung-ngán*, belonging to the department of *Tsiuenchau*, situated in lat. $24^{\circ} 40'$ N. and long. $119^{\circ} 20'$ E., upon the south-western corner of the island of *Amoy* at the mouth of the *Lung kiáng*, or *Dragon river*, leading up to *Chángchau fú*. The island itself is about forty miles in circumference, and contains about 120 villages, besides the city.

The entire circuit of the city and suburbs is about eight miles, containing a population of 180,000, while that of the island is estimat-

ed at 100,000 more. Few cities are more favorably situated for access than Amoy, but its water communication with the interior is not so commodious. The harbor is one of the best on the coast.

Tsiuenchau fú, or Chinchew, ranks next to Fuhchau fú in wealth, and political importance.

Beside the Min 閩 and its tributaries, there are but few rivers, worthy of note; two of the largest are the Tung kí 東溪 and the Tá-shí 大史, each of them having many smaller branches; the Lung kí 龍溪 near Chángchau, and the Peh-shwui R. 白水 in the northeast, are the only other rivers of note. There are no lakes.

Province of Chehkiáng.

Chehkiáng is of a circular form, extending from lat. $29^{\circ} 30'$ to $31^{\circ} 20'$ N. and from long $1^{\circ} 48'$ to $6^{\circ} 30'$ E. of Peking, and includes under its jurisdiction all the islands of the Chusan Archipelago. On the north it is bounded by Kiángsú; east by the sea; south by Fuhkien; and west by Kiángsí and Ngánhwui. The country is in general hilly. The rivers of the province are numerous, and most of them have an easterly course. The chief river is the Tsientáng kiáng, a navigable river, near the mouth of which Hángchau, the capital is situated. Further to the south, the Ngau kiáng and Nán kiáng flow into the sea. Its coasts are studded with islands, which extend as far as the Yángtsz' kiáng. The most important is the Chusan group, consisting of seventeen or eighteen islands, the largest of which, *Chiau shán*, or Boat island, gives its name to the whole. It is the smallest of the eighteen provinces, and its area corresponds to that of Ohio, or a little larger than that of Ireland or Portugal.

Hángchau fú, the capital of this province, lies in the northern part, about two miles from the Tsientáng, on a plain, and forty or fifty miles from the mouth of the river. It is 3200 *li* from Peking in lat. $32^{\circ} 20' 20''$ N. and long. $120^{\circ} 07' 34''$ E. Only a moiety of the inhabitants reside within the walls of the city, the suburbs and the waters around them supporting a large population. A portion of the space within the walls is divided off for the accommodation of the Mánchú garrison, which consists of 7000 troops. The governor-general of Chehkiáng and Fuhkien resides here, and also the governor of the province, which, with their courts and troops, in addition to the great trade passing through it, render it one of the most important and richest cities in the empire. In its population, luxury,

wealth, and influence, Hángchau rivals Síchau, and for excellence of manufactures and beauty of position probably exceeds it. This city was the metropolis of the country during the latter princes of the Sung dynasty. It maintained its splendor during the sway of the Mongols, but began to decline when Hungwú made Nánking his capital. The manufactures of silk are those for which it is most celebrated abroad.

The city contains among other public buildings a mosque, bearing an inscription in Arabic, stating that it is a temple for Mussulmen when traveling, who wish to consult the Koran. There are also several others in the city, it being the stronghold of Islamism in China. This city is the same as the famous Kinsai mentioned by Macao Polo. Its population is estimated at more than a million.

Ningpo fú is the next important city to Hnágohau in consequence of its foreign relations. It is well situated for trade and influence at the junction of three streams in lat. $29^{\circ} 55'$ N. and long. $121^{\circ} 22'$ E. The river thus formed called T'átsieh (erroneously written Tahiáh), flows on to the ocean eleven and a half miles distant. Its population has been estimated at from one fourth to one third of a million, or even more including all the suburban and floating inhabitants. It is moreover an ancient city, and its annals afford very full information upon subjects which interest the Chinese antiquarian.

The circumference of the walls is about five miles. The government of the city is in the hands of a prefect, who also oversees the whole department. An intendant of circuit, superior to the prefect, has an office in Ningpo; but the immediate superintendence of the city is in the hands of the district magistrate of Kin, assisted by a police and military force. The most striking building in the city is the *Tien-fung táh*, or Celestial-Offering Pagoda, or Tower of Ningpo; a hexagonal seven-storied building, upwards of 160 feet high, which, according to the annals of the city, was first erected 1100 years ago, though during this period it has been destroyed and rebuilt several times. Its preservation is considered necessary to protect the fortunes of the city. The most elegantly furnished edifice in the city is a temple dedicated to the popular goddess Mâ Tsúpú, the Amphitrite of Chinese mythology; it was founded by Fuhkien men in the 12th century, but the present structure was erected in 1680, and largely endowed through the liberality of its patrons.

Chinhái is a district town at the mouth of the river Tatsieh, in lat. 30° N. and long. $120^{\circ} 40'$ E. It is so situated by nature and fortified

by art as completely to command the passage. Its environs were the scene of a severe engagement between the Chinese and English in Oct. 1841, on which occasion a great slaughter was committed upon the imperial troops.

The Chusan archipelago belongs to the department of Ningpo, and forms a single district, of which Tinghái is the capital. The district town of Tinghái lies in lat. 30° N. and long. $122^{\circ} 54'$ E. in the valley of Yungtung, half a mile from the beach. It is connected with the shipping by a causeway running from the gate to the suburb of Tá Tántau, where is the custom-house and principal landing-place, and by two canals deep enough for boats. The plain of Tinghái is about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from east to west, and the ridges of hills which define it are from 400 to 650 feet high. The suburb of Táutau runs along the beach, forming a long street off which the shipping lies. The harbor of Tinghái is one of the best on the coast, and accessible by three or four passages. The tides rise and fall at times $12\frac{1}{2}$ feet, but ordinarily 6 or 7 feet. The island of Chusan contains eighteen of the twenty-four *chuáng* or townships in the district, each of which is under the direction of constables, police-men, village elders, and assessors of taxes, who are responsible to the district magistrate.

The island of Puto and a few smaller ones are independent of the jurisdiction of the magistrate of Tinghai, being ruled by the abbot of the head monastery. This establishment, and that on Golden Island in the Yángtsz' kiáng, are among the richest and most extensively patronized of all the monasteries belonging to the Buddhists in China. The island of Puto is narrow, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length, and lies $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the eastern point of Chusan. It is covered with sixty monasteries, pavilions, temples, and other buildings, appropriated to religious uses, in which at least 2,000 priests chant the praises of their gods.

The district towns of Funghwa and Tsz'kí, lying west of Ningpo, were the scenes of skirmishes between the English and Chinese in December 1841, when large bodies of imperialists were routed and driven back upon Hángchau fú.

A town of considerable importance and trade in this province is Chápú in the department of Kiahing. It lies about fifty miles up the coast north-west from Chinhái, across Hángchau bay, and is connected with that city through a luxuriant plain by a well paved causeway about thirty miles long. Chapu is the port of Hángchau, and the only one in China whence trade is carried on with Japan. In

size it is next to those of Shanghai and Tientsin. It was attacked, and much injured by the British forces in May, 1842, but abandoned immediately after the engagement.

South-west from Chapú lies the old town of Canfú, called Kaupu by the Chinese, which was once the port of Hengchau, but is now deserted. This place is mentioned in the voyages of two Arabian travelers in the ninth century, as the chief port of China where all shipping centred. Mention is also made of it in the travels of Marco Polo. Canfu was destroyed by insurrectionists, which catastrophe drove away the foreign trade from it to Canton, where it afterwards remained; and what trade has since arisen has gone to Chapú.

The rivers in Chehkiáng like those in Kiángsí, have their rise in the province; and as might be inferred from the position of the hills, their course is generally short and the currents rapid. Fourteen principal streams are enumerated, of which the Tsientang is the most important.

Provinces of Húpeh and Húnán.

Húkoáng, now divided into *Húpeh* and *Húnán*, is bounded north by the province of Honán; south by Kwángtung and Kwángsí; east by Ngánhwui and Kiángsí; and west by Shensí, Sz'chuen, and Kweichau; it extends from lat. 24° 45' to 33° 20' N. and from long. 0° 20' to 8° W. of Peking. It is divided by the Yángtsz' kiáng into two provinces, the northern and largest of which is called Húpeh, the southern Hunán. The Yángtsz' kiáng in its serpentine course receives the Hán kiáng 漢江. There are several rivers which flow into the great depression near the city of Hányáng, and the lakes in this part are very numerous, and have given the name to the province. The area of the united province is about that of German Austria and Prussia, or that of S. Carolina, Georgia and Alabama united.

The capital of Húpeh, Wúcháng fú, lies on the Yángtsz' kiáng, where the river Hán joins it, and opposite to Hányáng fú. It is situated in lat. 30° 34' 50" N. and long 114° 13½' E. These two cities together with the suburb of Hankau, below the latter, probably present in connection with the shipping before them, one of the largest assemblages of houses and vessels, inhabitants and sailors, to be found anywhere in the world; London and Yedo alone can compete with it. The number of vessels of the largest size exceeds ten thousand, while the multitude of small craft and ferry-boats

moving about is much greater. The Yangtsz' kiáng, nearly five hundred miles from the sea, is here a league broad, with depth sufficient for the largest ships.

Among the other cities in this province is Kingchau in lat. $30^{\circ} 26' 40''$ N. long. $112^{\circ} 04' 50''$ E., and one of the most important from its position on the Yangtsz' kiáng where it enters the Lake country; a large garrison is maintained here. Siáng-yáng fú on the river Hán in lat. $32^{\circ} 05'$ N., and long. $113^{\circ} 05' 16''$ E. is celebrated in ancient Chinese history.

The capital of Húnán, Chángshá fú lies in the north-east part, on the river Siáng in lat. $28^{\circ} 12'$ N. long. $112^{\circ} 49' 57''$ E. Every prefecture of the province is accessible by water from it through the lake. Yohchau fú, on the eastern side of the lake at the junction with this river, is the thoroughfare for all goods passing up and down the Kiáng. The surface of this and other lakes is enlivened by fishing-boats of various forms, some of them carrying cormorants; by large rafts carrying houses upon them, in which numerous families find a home; and by oddly shaped vessels transporting passengers and merchandise in different directions. Pirates infest both the lakes and streams, who do not confine themselves to depredations upon the water, but land and levy black mail upon the villages. The city of Chángshá is said to have been the place where the festival of Dragon Boats originated. In the south-western parts of the province, aboriginal hill tribes exist, who not seldom prove a source of trouble to the imperial government. An insurrection broke out in that region and in Kwángtung in 1832, which caused the governors of the two provinces much trouble to quell it, and cost the governor-general of Kwángtung his office.

The Yangtsz' kiáng passes through the southern part of Húpeh; the Hán 漢 kiáng, and its numerous tributaries, flow into it on the north, and the Tsing 清 kiáng on the south; these with some small streams flowing into the Great river, are the rivers of Húpeh. The Siáng 湘, Yuen 沅 and Tsz' 資 kiáng, with many branches, are in Hunán. The Tungting 洞庭 the largest lake in China, lies in the northeast part of Hunán. In the southern part of Húpeh are the lakes Sankáng 三岡, the Yángsáng 楊桑, the Liángtsz' 梁子, the Hútau 斧頭, and the Sántái 三台, Lakes, with numerous other small ones.

Provinces of Shensi and Kánsuh.

Shensi (west of the Pass) and *Kánsuh*, previous to the reign of Kienlung, formed but one province. The territory thus formed extends from lat. 32° to 40° N., and long $5^{\circ} 5'$ to 17° W. of Peking. It borders to the north upon Inner Mongolia, to the south upon Húpeh and Sz'chuen; to the east upon Shánsí, and to the west upon Mongolia and Soungaria. The Great Wall runs along its northern frontiers. Several mountain ridges pass through Shensi. The Yellow river flows along the Great Wall, crossing it twice before entering Mongolia. The Wei Ho 渭河, one of the largest rivers in China, flows into the Yellow River in lat. $34^{\circ} 40'$. The Loh ho 洛河 and Wúting ho 無定河 are two large tributaries of the same falling into it further north.

The capital of Shensi, Sí-ngán fú, situated in lat. $34^{\circ} 16' 45''$ N. long. $108^{\circ} 57' 45''$ E. is renowned as the metropolis of the empire in the Táng dynasty, and is still much the largest city in this part of the country, containing some remains of its former grandeur. This city is celebrated abroad as the place where an ancient monument of the Nestorian missionaries in China was discovered. The governor-general of this and Kánsuh province resides here, having under his control a large body of troops. Of the remaining towns, Háchung fú in the west, on the Hán river is the largest. Its latitude is $32^{\circ} 56' 10''$ N. long. $107^{\circ} 12' 25''$ E. The city of Yülin fú in lat. $38^{\circ} 19' 08''$ N., and long. $109^{\circ} 22' 30''$ E. is the station of a force to overrule the Mongols beyond the Great Wall, and receive the peltry brought in from that region.

The capital of Kánsuh is Lánchau fú in lat. $36^{\circ} 08' 24''$ N. and long $103^{\circ} 55'$ E. on the south side of the Yellow River. At Síníng fú, in lat. $36^{\circ} 39' 20''$ N. long. $100^{\circ} 48'$ E. the governor of Koko-nor has his residence. Ninghiá fú in the north-east part of the province in lat. $38^{\circ} 32' 40''$ N. and long. $106^{\circ} 07' 30''$ E. is the largest town on the borders of the desert. The pass called Kiayü kwán is gradually rising in importance from its being the first settlement when coming in from the desert. Duties are levied here, and a garrison maintained. West of this pass lie the towns of Barkoul, Hami, Turfan, and Oroumtsi, with other settlements, ruled partly by Chinese officers, and partly by the chieftains of the various tribes. Oroumtsi is more than two thousand miles from Peking, and the communication between them is constant.

Province of Sz'chuen.

Sz'chuen is the westernmost and largest of the Chinese provinces; it extends from lat. $25^{\circ} 57'$ to 33° N. and from long. $6^{\circ} 50'$ to $15^{\circ} 43'$ W. of Peking. It borders to the north upon Shensi; to the south upon Yunnan and Kweichau; to the west upon the territory of the Koko-nor Tartars, and to the east upon Hukwang. The Yangtze kiáng and its large tributaries traverse this province; the largest is the Yá-lung kiáng 鴨綠江, on the west; the Min 岷, the To 沱 and the Pei 涪, with their branches, water the eastern parts. Its area is nearly equal to that of all the Eastern and Middle states in the United States, or about that of Spain.

Ching-tú fú, the capital of Sz'chuen, lies on the Min river in lat. $30^{\circ} 40' 41''$ N. and long. $103^{\circ} 10\frac{1}{2}'$ E. near the centre of the province in a well watered plain. It was once a city of note, but suffered so much by the Manchu conquest that it has not regained its former splendor. The environs of this city are well watered, and brought under a high state of cultivation. The city of Páuning fú is situated on the north bank of the Kiáling, in lat. $31^{\circ} 32' 24''$ N. long. $105^{\circ} 58' 30''$ E.

Sung-ngán fú the most northern, and one of the most important cities in the province, is in lat. $32^{\circ} 22'$ N. and long. $104^{\circ} 35'$ E. Kweichau fú is situated in the most eastern part of the province.

Province of Kwángtung.

Kwángtung, i. e. the Broad East, also called Yueh-tung 粵東, extends from lat. $20^{\circ} 13'$ to $25^{\circ} 34'$ north, and borders to the north upon Kiángsí and Fuhkien; south upon the ocean; east upon Fuhkien; west upon Húnán, Kwángsí and Cochinchina, from which it is separated by the Ngánnán river. The Nán ling chain of mountains runs along its northern boundaries, and the Meiling mountain, through which a road is cut. The principal islands along the coast are Hainán, and the Ladrone group off the mouth of the Canton river. The island of Hainán is mountainous, extends about fifty leagues in a N. E. and S. W. direction, and is about thirty-five leagues in breadth. Its northwest and west coasts are skirted with shoal banks extending six or seven leagues from the shore. There are several fine harbors on the south coast. The island of Namoa is thirteen miles in length, and about three in breadth. The eastern point of the island is in lat. $23^{\circ} 28'$ N. and long. $116^{\circ} 59' 30''$ E; it has two mountains connected by a low isthmus. The province is

well watered. The chief river is called the Chù kiáng (Pearl river), on which Canton is situated. East of Canton is the Tung kiáng; to the west is the Si kiáng, and north is the Peh kiáng or North R. Chíuchau fú is a considerable city on the Hán kiáng 韓江 in the east of the province.

Canton, or Kwángchau fú, the provincial capital lies on the north bank of the Pearl River in lat. $23^{\circ} 8' 10''$ N. and long. $113^{\circ} 14' 30''$ E., nearly parallel with Havana, Muskat and Calcutta; its climate is however colder than that of either of those cities. The word Canton is a corruption of Kwángtung, derived in English from Kamtom, the Portuguese mode of writing it. The citizens themselves usually call it Kwángtung Sang-ch'ing, i. e. the Kwángtung Provincial Metropolis, or simply *Sang-ch'ing*. Another name is the City of Rams, and a third the City of Genii, both derived from ancient legends. It lies at the foot of the White Cloud Hills along the low banks of the river, about seventy miles north of Macao in a direct line, and ninety north-west of Hongkong. The population is estimated at somewhat less than a million.

Fatshán is a large town without walls on a branch of the Pearl River, twelve or fourteen miles above Canton. Its manufactures and trade are extensive, and it is said to contain more people and houses than Canton itself. It is about ten miles in circumference, and is reckoned to contain a million of inhabitants. This city and Canton are often designated together by their citizens as the Two Boroughs.

The island of Hongkong belonged originally to the province of Kwángtung. The peninsula of Macao is still within its jurisdiction. The island of Shangchuen or Sancian where Xavier died, belongs to this province. It lies south-west of Macao about thirty miles, and is sometimes visited by devout persons from that place.

The city of Sháuchau fú in the northern part of the province, in lat. $24^{\circ} 55'$ N. long. $113^{\circ} 08' 30''$ E., and Shaukung fú on the Pearl River west of Canton, in lat. $23^{\circ} 04' 48''$ N. long $112^{\circ} 04'$ E. are among the most important cities of the province. The latter was formerly the seat of the provincial authorities, until they were ordered to remove to Canton to keep the foreigners under control. Nánhiung chau situated at the head of navigation on the North River, where goods cross the Melling in lat. $25^{\circ} 11' 58''$ N. and long. $113^{\circ} 55' 10''$ E is a town of some note. It is said that fifty thousand porters obtain a livelihood by transporting packages, passengers and

merchandise over the pass to and from this town and Nánngán fú in Kiángsí.

This province is well watered. The Sí kiáng 西江 and Peh kiáng, i. e. the West and North rivers unite at Sánshwui, a few miles west of Canton, forming the Chú kiáng or Pearl river, which flows by Canton. Near Whampoa, the Tung kiáng or East river, joins it, and their united waters disembogue at the Bogue. The West river takes its rise in Yunnán, and drains the northern part of Kwángsí, while through the North river all the superfluous waters in the north and western parts of the province flow off, and through the East river those in the northeastern districts. Canton is thus easily accessible from all parts of the province. Many small streams discharge their waters into the ocean along the whole southern coast.

Province of Kwángsí.

Kwángsí, formerly called Yuehsí 粵西, extends from lat. $21^{\circ} 50' 15''$ N., and long. $4^{\circ} 10'$ to 12° W. of Peking. It borders towards the north upon Kweichau and Húnán; east upon Kwángtung, west upon Yunnán, and south upon Kwángtung and CochinChina. Brass pillars mark the boundary. The chief river is the Sí kiáng 西江 or West R. and its numerous branches, many of which annually overflow their banks.

The capital of Kwángsí is Kweilin fú in lat. $25^{\circ} 13' 12''$ N. long. $110^{\circ} 13' 50''$ E., and lies on the Kwei or Cassia river (whence its name), which is a branch of the West river. It is described as a poorly built city, situated in the most rugged part of the province, surrounded by canals and branches of the river, destitute of any edifices worthy of notice, and having no great amount of trade.

Wúchau fú is the name of another town on the same river, at its junction with the Lung kiáng or Dragon river, where uniting they form the West River, in lat. $23^{\circ} 29'$ N. and long. $110^{\circ} 51' 15''$ E. It is the largest trading town in the province. All the export trade and import trade of the province passes through it. The Lung, Yuh, and Sz' are the principal rivers in this province.

Province of Yunnán.

Yunnán, extends from lat. $21^{\circ} 40'$ to 28° N.; and from long. 103° to $18^{\circ} 50'$ W. of Peking. It borders towards the north upon Sz'-chuen; towards the east on Kweichau and Kwángsí; west upon

Tibet and Burmah; south upon Burmah, Siam, and Cochinchina. Yunnán is separated from Sz'chuen on the north by the Yáng-tsz' kiáng. The Lántáng kiáng and Nánting kiáng are both rivers of considerable breadth, and disembogue themselves, the former into the gulf of Cambodia, as the Meikom R., and the latter at Bangkok as the Meiuam R. In the centre of the province are four lakes. The largest lake, L. Tien is about thirty miles long. The mountains are bold and steep. The area of this province is nearly that of Italy, or not far from that of Louisiana and Arkansas united.

Yunnán fú the capital of Yunnán, lies upon the north shore of lake Tien 滇池 in lat. $25^{\circ} 06'$ N. long. $102^{\circ} 51' 40''$ E., and is a town of note, deriving its political importance from its trade with other parts of the country through the Yángtsz' kiáng, and with Burmah.

Táí fú, situated on the lake called Urh hái 洱海 in the western part, is in lat. $25^{\circ} 44' 24''$ N. and long. $100^{\circ} 21' 50$ E.

Province of Kweichau.

Kweichau (i. e. the Honorable District) extends from lat. $24^{\circ} 40'$ to 29° N. and from long. $7^{\circ} 17'$ to $12^{\circ} 36'$ W. of Peking. It borders towards the north upon Sz'chuen, south upon Kwángsí and Yunnán; east upon Húnán, and west upon Sz'chuen. It is a wild mountainous country. There are several large rivers, which intersect the province, such as the Wú kiáng 烏江 or Black river, the Chingki ho, and the Shin ho.

Kweiyáng fú the capital is situated near the centre of the province in lat. $26\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ N. and long. $106^{\circ} 36' 10''$ E. It is the smallest provincial capital of the eighteen, its walls not being more than two miles in circumference. The other chief towns or departments are all of them of inferior note. There are many military stations in the southern portions of Kweichau, at the foot of the mountains, intended to restrain the unsubdued Miáutsz' who inhabit them.

The chief rivers of Kweichau are the Wú 烏, or Black River, the Chihshwui 赤水 or Red-water, and the Tsingshwui 青水 or Clear-water R.

A STATISTICAL
SHOWING THE AREAS,
OF THE EIGHTEEN

<i>Provinces.</i>	<i>Capitals.</i>	<i>Area in square miles.</i>	<i>Population.</i>	<i>Pop. to sq. mile.</i>	<i>Acres of Land under cultivation.</i>
Chihlí,	Peking,	58,949	27,990,871	473	13,143,837
Shántung,	Tsinán fú,	65,104	28,958,764	515	19,421,081
Shánsi,	Taiyuen fú,	55,268	14,004,210	253	6,591,724
Honán,	Káifung fú,	65,104	23,037,171	353	14,456,407
Kiángsú,	Nánking,	92,661	37,843,501	774	13,797,689
Ngánhwui,	Ngánking fú,		34,168,059		6,762,418
Kiángsi,	Nanchang fú,	72,176	30,426,999	421	9,585,412
Fuhkien,	Fuhchau fú,	53,480	14,777,410	276	2,565,417
Chehkiang,	Hángchau fú,	39,150	26,256,784	617	9,195,754
Húpeh,	Wúchang fú,	144,770	37,370,098	317	11,338,269
Hánán,	Chángchau fú,		18,652,507		6,245,759
Shensi,	Síng-n fú,	154,008	10,207,256	164	5,047,420
Kansuh,	Lánchau fú,		15,193,135		3,556,626
Sz'chuen,	Chingtó fú,	166,800	21,435,678	128	9,182,933
Kwángtung,	Kwángchau fú,	79,446	19,147,030	214	6,576,658
Kwángsi,	Kweilin fú,	78,250	7,313,895	93	1,748,012
Yunnan,	Yunnan fú,	107,969	5,561,320	51	1,389,996
Kweichau,	Kweiyang fú,	64,554	5,288,219	82	513,835
Total		1,297,999	367,632,907	283	141,119,347

DEPENDENCIES OF THE CHINESE EMPIRE.

The portions of the Chinese empire beyond the limits of the Eighteen Provinces, though of far greater extent, are comparatively of minor importance. Their vast regions are peopled by races whose languages are mutually unintelligible, and whose tribes are held together under the Chinese sway rather by interest and reciprocal hostilities or dislike, than by force. European geographers have termed all that space lying north of Tibet to Siberia, and east of the Tsungling to the Pacific, *Chinese Tartary*; while the coun-

TABLE**REVENUE, DIVISIONS, &c.,****PROVINCES.**

<i>Land tax in taels of Silver.</i>	<i>Total Revenue in taels.</i>	<i>Sent to the Emperor</i>		<i>Fu De- part- ments</i>	<i>Ting De- part- ments</i>	<i>Chau De- part- ments</i>	<i>Ting Dis- tricts.</i>	<i>Chau Dis- tricts.</i>	<i>Shen Dis- tricts.</i>
		<i>Money in taels.</i>	<i>Shik* of Rice.</i>						
1,334,457	1,925,650	1,939,941		11		6	3	17	124
3,396,165	3,930,513	2,730,736	353,973	10		2		9	96
2,990,675	3,550,647	2,702,285	169,240	9		10	3	6	85
3,164,758	3,420,940	2,441,110	221,242	9		4		6	97
3,116,826	6,475,690	2,564,728	1,401,273	8	1	3	2	3	62
1,174,110	1,174,110	776,173		8		5		4	50
1,878,682	2,719,488	1,602,431	795,863	13		1	2	1	75
1,074,490	1,202,590	1,055,109		10		2	3		62
2,914,946	2,532,327	2,287,346	66,600	11			1	1	76
1,174,110	1,282,598	776,173	96,934	10		1		7	60
882,745	924,302	944,422	96,214	9	3	4		3	64
1,653,700	2,206,351	306,336		7		5	5	5	73
280,652	380,889	1,082,644		9		6	7	7	51
631,094	662,880			12	6	8	3	11	111
1,364,364	1,477,497	719,307		9	2	4	3	7	79
416,399	516,149	275,559		11		1	3	16	47
209,582	471,464	188,927	227,666	14	3	4	5	27	39
181,268	131,938	52,346		12	3	1	5	13	34
27,854,023	35,016,023	22,445,573	3,428,955	182	18	67	45	143	1285

* A Shik is 160lbs. Avoirdupois.

tries west of the Tsungling or Belur Tag to the Aral Sea, have been collectively called *Independent Tartary*. Both these names should be erased from all maps of those regions, both because their inhabitants are neither all Tartars, or Mongols, or Türks, and because the native names and divisions are more definite than a single comprehensive one. Such names as Manchuria, Mongolia, Songaria, and Turkestan, derived from the leading tribes dwelling in those countries, are more definite, though these are not permanent, owing to the migratory, changeable habits of the people, nor are they the names

by which the inhabitants themselves call them. From their ignorance of scientific geography, the Chinese have no general designations for extensive countries, long chains of mountains, or devious rivers, but apply many names, where if they knew more they would be content with one. The united area of these countries amounts to 3,951,130 square miles, or a little more than all Europe; the areas of each can not be exactly given. Manchuria contains about 700,000 square miles; Mongolia between 1,300,000 and 1,500,000; Hlí about 1,070,000; and Tibet from 500,000 to 700,000 square miles. These countries, it may be added, have divisions and capitals in the same manner as the provinces, though these can not be regarded as definitely settled.

Manchuria.

Manchuria comprises all the most eastern portion of the high table land of Central Asia, and lies between latitudes 42° and 53° N., and longitudes 120° and 142° E. It is bounded on the north by the Yablonoi-khrebets or Outer Hingngán 外興安 Mts., which separate it from the Russian province of Yakoutska; east by the Channel of Tartary and sea of Japan; south by Corea and the gulf of Peh-chihli; south-west by the Great Wall; west by Mongolia and the Inner Hingngán or Sialkoi mountains; and north-west by the Keron river and Daourian mountains. The limits between it and Mongolia are marked by a palisade running northeast for more than two degrees to Songari river, and down that stream to latitude 46° , and thence by its branch the Khailar, north-westerly to the Sialkoi, and north to the Daourian ranges. Only a small portion of this vast region has ever been traversed by Europeans, and most of it is a wilderness. It is estimated that the population may be more than 2,000,000 in all, though it has not been accurately determined by a regular census. It is ruled by boards and generals at the garrisons. Manchuria is comprised mostly within the valleys of the Songari and Sagalien rivers in the north, and the Liáu river in the south. There are three principal mountain chains, the Sih-hih-tih in the south-eastern part, the Yablonoi-khrebets in the north, and the Inner Hingngán range in the west. The southern extremity of the Sih-hih-tih range bears the name of Cháng Peh shán, or Long White mountains. The whole country north of the Long White mountains is drained by the Sagalien (which has also the names Amúr, Kwantung 混同 and Hehlong 黑龍 kiáng) and its tributaries. The source of this

river is in lat. 50° N. long. 110° E. It is here called the Ornon. In its course it is joined by the Ingoda, Argun 哈官, Songari 松花, Nouné 嫩, and Hourha 胡爾哈, and after the junction with the latter, takes the name of Kwantung, which receiving many small and one large stream, the Usuri, empties into the Gulf of Sagalien in lat. 53° N. and long. 143° E. Its entire length is nearly 2,200 miles, and the area of the country drained by it is about 900,000 square miles.

There are three considerable lakes in Manchuria, the Hurun 呼倫 and Pir 貝爾 on the west of the Sialkoi, and the Hinkai 興凱, nor in the valley of the Usuri. Southeast of the Desert and north of the Great Wall is the Sira-muren or Liáu 遼 river. This is joined by the Hwáng Ho in Shingking, and after a course of 400 miles empties into the gulf of Liáutung. The Yáhluh 鴨綠 kiáng runs along the northern frontiers of Corea.

Manchuria is divided into three provinces, *Shingking*, 盛京 *Kirin* 吉林 and *Tsitsihar* 齊齊哈爾 or Heh lung kiáng. The capital of Manchuria is Moukden; its Chinese name is Fung-tien 府. It is also known by the name of Shingking. It lies in lat. $41^{\circ} 40\frac{1}{2}'$ N. and long $123^{\circ} 37'$ E. on a branch of the Liáu, about 500 miles northeast from Peking. The town is surrounded by a wall about ten miles in length, inclosing another wall which separates the emperor's residence from the town. This part of the city is three miles in circumference. The palace and the buildings connected with it, the government offices and courts, and the grounds within it, are all arranged on a plan similar to those at Peking. It was called Moukden, which signifies *flourishing*, by the Manchu monarchs in 1631, when they made it the seat of their government, and the emperors have since done everything in their power to enlarge and beautify it, but with only partial success.

The town of Hingking, sixty miles east of Moukden, is one of the favored places in Shingking, from its being the family residence of the Manchu monarchs and the burial-ground of their ancestors. It is pleasantly situated in a mountain valley, and the tombs are upon a mountain three miles north of it called Tsz'yun shán. The circuit of the wall is about three miles.

Kinchau is the port of Moukden, fifteen leagues from it, and carries on a considerable trade in cattle, pulse and drugs. The harbor is described as shallow and exposed to southern gales. Kaicháu, another port lying on the east side of the Gulf, possesses a better harbor, but is not so much frequented. Most of the other towns in Shing-

king have no claim to any higher appellation than that of garrisons or hamlets. Funghwáng ting is the frontier town on the east lying near the Yáhluh kiáng, and commanding all the trade with Corea which must pass through it.

The Province of Kirin 吉林 or Gírin, comprises all the country northeast of Shingking, bordering on the sea of Japan and gulf of Tartary. This extensive region is thinly settled by Manchus, and by tribes having affinity with them. They have been called the Kiching Tartars, and Yüpi Tartars, and other names by Du Halde. The Ghailiks and other tribes on the coast are hardly known to the Chinese geographers, and are completely independent.

Kirin is divided into three *núhng ting* departments, or commanderies, viz., Kirin ula, or the garrison of Kirin, Petuné, or Pednó, and Chángchun ting. Of these Kirin is the largest; it is situated on the Songari in lat. $43^{\circ} 45' N.$, and long. $126^{\circ} 25' E.$

Ninguta lying east of Kirin, upon the river Hourha in lat. $44^{\circ} 55' N.$, and long. $125^{\circ} 10' E.$, is the largest town in the province.

The island of Tarakai or Sagalien lies off the mouth of the Kwantung, extending about 600 miles from lat. 46° to 54° and varying from twenty-five to one hundred miles in width. Its area is about 30,000 square miles.

The chief town in the commandery of Petuné lies on the Songari near its junction with the Sagalien in lat. $45^{\circ} 10' N.$, and long. $124^{\circ} 40' E.$ It is inhabited by troops and persons banished from China for crime. It is a place of considerable trade.

The commandery of Cháng-chun is small. It lies west of Kirin and south of Petuné. Altchoucu and Larin are two garrisoned towns in Kirin, which have attracted some of the trade on the Songari and Amur.

The province of Tsi-tsi-har, or Hehlung kiáng, comprises the north-west part of Manchuria, extending 400 miles from east to west, and about 1200 from north to south. Its area is about 200,000 square miles. It is divided into six commanderies, viz., Tsi-tsi-har, Hulan, Puteh, Merguen, Sagalien ula and Hurun-pir, whose officers have control over the tribes within their limits. Sagalien ula, or Hehlung kiáng ch'ing, on the river of that name, is the chief town in the northeast districts, and is used by the government of Peking as a penal settlement.

Tsi-tsi-har, the capital of the province, lies on the river Nonni in lat. $47^{\circ} N.$, and long. $123^{\circ} E.$, and is a place of some trade, resorted to by tribes near the river. It was built in 1692 by K'inghí to overawe the neighboring tribes.

Mongolia.

MONGOLIA is the first in order of the colonies, by which are meant those parts of the empire under the control of the *Li-fün yeun*, or Foreign Office. It comprises the regions lying between lats. 35° and 52° W. and longs. 82° and 123° E. Its length is about 1700 miles, and 1000 miles its greatest breadth, inclosing an area of 1,400,000 square miles. The population is estimated at two millions.

The chief mountains of this region are, 1. The Altai, or Kin shán 金山 and its various subordinate chains, extending eastward under the names of Tángnú 唐努, Khangai 杭愛, and Kenteh 肯特 as far as the banks of the Sagalien, where the range is deflected northward and joins the Yablonoi-khreibet. 2. The Altai 賀蘭 Shán and Ín Shán ranges, which commence in lat. 42° N. and long. 107° E., and curve N. N. E. and northward as far as the Sagalien in lat. 53° N., where they join the Altai.

The rivers of Mongolia are numerous chiefly in the north, belonging to the basins either of the Irtysh or Sagalien. Of the former are the Selenga, 色楞格 Orkhon 鄂爾坤 and Tola 土拉, which unite and flow into lake Baikal. The Kerlon and Onon flow northeast through Mongolia. In the south are the Sira-mureu and its branches which unite in the Liáu river, besides several rivers in the region of Koko Nor. The chief lakes south of the desert are the Koko Nor 青海 or Azure Sea, and the Oling and Dzaring near the sources of the Yellow River. Cobdo, in the north-west, abounds in lakes, the principal being the Upsa Nor and Altai Nor on the east, Alak Nor on the south, and Íkí-aral, near which lies the town of Cobdo.

The principal divisions of Mongolia are four; viz. 1. *Inner Mongolia*, lying between the Wall and south of the Desert. 2. *Outer Mongolia*, between the Desert and the Altai mountains, and reaching from the Inner Hinggán to the Tienshán. 3. The country about Koko Nor, between Kansuh, Sz'chuen and Tibet. and 4. The dependencies of Uliasutai, lying northwest of the Kalkas khanates. The whole have been included under the name of Tartary. The three tribes the Kalkas, the Tsakhars and Sounites, now constitute the great body of Mongols under Chinese rule.

The divisions of Inner Mongolia are not marked with any distinctness, the nomads which inhabit it wandering about with their flocks for pasturage within the limits prescribed by the Chinese. The whole

region is divided amongst six corps and twenty-four tribes, which are again placed under forty-nine standards, commanded by hereditary princes. Outer Mongolia, a vast region of deserts, mountains, plains and valleys, is partitioned among four khans, under whom are many officers. The Taetsen khanate lies the most easterly, next to Tsi-tsi-har; the Tuchétu khanate, the largest of the four, extends across from Russia towards Peking; southwest of it is the region of the Sain-noin Kalkas; and northwest of it lies the Dzassaktu khanate, the least important of the whole.

West of these two last, between longs 84° and 96° E. and reaching north as far as Russia, lie the divisions of Uliasutai and its dependencies, Cobdo, and the Tangnū Mts., where twenty-five tribes of the Uliánghai, or Uriyangkit, Kalkas live. This region is little known to Europeans, and sparsely inhabited. The superintending officer lives at Uliasutai on the R. Selenga.

The largest town in Mongolia is Kurun, situated in the Tuchétu khanate in lat. 48° 20' N., long. 107½° E., on the Tola river, a branch of the Selenga.

The trade with Russia is carried on at Kiakhta, a hamlet on a creek of the same name, lat. 50° 21' N., and long. 106° 28' E., close to the border, the boundary line marked by granite columns running between it and Mai-mai Chin on the Chinese side.

The province of *Tsinghai*, or Koko Nor, is not included in Mongolia by European geographers, nor in the Chinese statistical works is it comprised within its limits. The inhabitants are however mostly Mongols, and the government is conducted on the same plan as that over the Kalkas tribes further north. This region is known in the histories of Central Asia under the names of Tangout, Sifan, Turfan, &c. On Chinese maps it is called *Tsinghai*, but in their books is named *Si Yü* or *Si Yih*, i. e. Western Limits. Within its limits there are several large lakes, of which the Azure Sea is the largest. This country is occupied by the Eleuths, Tourbeths, Tourgouths, Hoshhoits, Kalkas and other tribes, and governed by a Manchu general residing at Sining fú in Kansuh. The capital Sining fú is situated in lat. 36° 39' N. and long. 100° 48' E. Barkoul or Chinsí fú in lat. 43° 40' N., long. 94° E., is the most important place in the department. A thousand Manchus and three thousand Chinese guard the post.

Oroumtsi, or Tih-hwá chau, in lat. 43° 45' N., long 89° E., is the westernmost department of Kansuh, and divided into three districts:

Ílí.

ÍLÍ is nearly equal in extent to Mongolia. It extends from lat. 36° to 49° N., and from long. 71° to 96° E. It is divided by the Tien Shán or Celestial Mts., into two parts called LÚ or Circuits, viz., the Tien-shán Peh LÚ and the Tien-shán Nán LÚ.

TÍEN-SHAN PEH-LU is divided by the Chinese into three commanderies: Ílí on the west, Tarbagatai on the north, and Kúr-kara usu on the east between Ílí and Oroumtsi in Kansuh. The government is under the control of military officers residing at Ílí. This city, called by the Chinese Hwáiyuén ching, and Gouldja or Kuldsha and Kura by the natives, lies on the north bank of the Ílí river, in lat. $43^{\circ} 46'$ N. and long. $82\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ E. The number of inhabitants is about 50,000. The two remaining districts, Tarbagatai and Kúr-kara usu are small compared with Ílí. The chief town of the former is called Toguchuk by the Kirghis, and Suitsing ch'ing by the Chinese. At this post there are about 2500 Manchu and Chinese troops. Kúr-kara usu lies on the river Kúr, north-east from Kuldsha. It is called Kingsui ch'ing by the Chinese. The total population of this country is estimated at less than two millions.

TÍEN-SHAN NAN-LU was named *Sin Kiáng* by Kienlung, and has been called Little Bokhara, and Chinese or Eastern Turkestan by foreigners. This is the country of the "Eight Mohammedan cities," which are named as follows: Harashar, Ushí, (including Sairim and Bai), Oksu, Khoten, Yarkand, Kashgar and Yíngkeshar.

Harashar lies on the Kaidu river, in lat. $42^{\circ} 15'$ N. long. 87° E. Kurli lies south-west of Harashar on the Kaidu, and Bukur is two hundred miles west of Kurli.

Kuché, one hundred miles west of Bukur, is lat. $41^{\circ} 37'$ W. long. $82^{\circ} 55'$ E., is a larger and more important city than Harashar.

Ushí lies in the valley of the Oksu in lat. $41^{\circ} 35'$ N. long. $77^{\circ} 50'$ E. It is said to contain 10,000 inhabitants. In Chinese it is called Yüngning ching.

Kashgar is situated on the Kashgar river in lat. $39^{\circ} 25'$ N. long. 75° E. This place is the emporium of the commerce of Central Asia. Its population is estimated at 80,000.

Yarkand or Yerkíang, which may be termed the capital of the Southern Circuit, lies on the river of that name in lat. $38^{\circ} 19'$ N. and long. $76^{\circ} 10'$ E.

Khoten, called Ílchí on Chinese maps, is situated on the southern side of the Desert in an extensive plain on the Khoten river in

lat. 37° N. and long. 80° E. The town of Karakash lies a few miles northwest, and is said by traders to be the capital rather than Ílí. The principal rivers of the country of Ílí are the Tarim, Kara-kash, Khoten, Yarkand, Kashgar, Ílí, Yamanyar, Kaidu and Charituz. Besides them there are numerous smaller streams. The important lakes are the Dzaisang, Kizilbash, Kaltar, Alak-tukul, Temurtu, Bostang, Baba or Mapa-hissa, Yechil-kul or Green lake, and lake Sairim.

Tibet.

TIBET the third great division of the Chinese colonies is less known than Ílí, but its area is hardly less extensive. The Chinese call the country *Sí Tsáng*, 西藏 and divide it into *Tsien Tsáng* and *Hau Tsáng*, i. e. Hither and Farther Tibet.

H'lassa the capital of Tibet, is situated on the Dsangtsu, about twelve leagues from its junction with the Yaru-tsangbu in lat. $29^{\circ} 30'$ N., and long. $91^{\circ} 40'$ E. and is the largest town in this part of Asia. This city is the head-quarters of Buddhism, and the hierarchy of lamas, who by means of the dalai-lama, and his subordinate the kú-tuktu, exercise priestly control over nearly all Mongolia as well as Tibet. There are numerous convents in and near it. The population of H'lassa is conjectured to be 24,000. That of the province is reckoned by Csoma at about 650,000

The capital of Tsáng or Farther Tibet is Zhikatsé-jung or Teshu-h'lumbu, twenty-six miles west of H'lassa, the monastic residence of the teshu-lama or banchin-erdeni.

LADAK is the name of a third division of Tibet. But the country is not subject to China. Leh, its capital, is situated in lat. $44^{\circ} 10'$ N. long. $77^{\circ} 45'$ E.

The largest river in Tibet is the Dzangbu, Erechumba or Yaru-tsangbu. Its tributaries on the north are numerous, and among them the Wauk-tsangbu and Dzangtsu are the largest. Naka, Djadak, Dogh, Wei-tsu, Lantsan kiang are the names of some of the other more important rivers. The Yih or Iki, Paha, Chapu, Sangbu, Tarok, Dsisak, Rab, Siranlosa, Tenkiri, Bouka, Kura, Sangri, Ravanhrad, Yamo-rouk, Pangkung and Wular, are the names of the principal lakes.

The government of Hither Tibet is in the hands of the dalai-lama and his hierarchy, overseen by Chinese residents. Further Tibet is ruled by the teshu-lama, assisted by a resident from Peking.

LIST

OF THE PRINCIPAL OFFICERS IN THE GENERAL GOVERNMENT, AND IN THE PROVINCES OF CHINA.

NAME OF COURT.	OFFICE.	INDIVIDUAL.
<p>Tsungjin foo, 宗人府 OFFICE OF THE IMPERIAL HOUSE- HOLD.</p> <p><i>Note. This court would be mor properly placed under the hea of Local Metropolitan, but th Red Book having placed it in th commencement of the civil list, that order is here followed.</i></p> <p>Nuy Kō, 內閣 THE CABINET.</p>	Controller.	Tsaetseuen,
	Sub-controller.	Jinshow,
	do	Chunshan,
	Dep. sub-controller	Meënsze,
	do	Meënhun,
	Chinese assistant.	Hwang Tsantang,
	Chief minister.	Muhchangah,
	do	Pwan Shegān,
	do	Keying,
	do	Chō Pingtien,
	Asst. chief minister.	Keshen,
	do	Ke Tseuntsaou,
	Minister.	Tsinglin,
	do	Yihshan,
	do	Hosihpun,
	do	Kingking,
	do	Suylin,
	do	Vacant.
	do	Ho Yushing,
	do	Le Keatwan,
	do	Yē Kin-e,
	do	Chay Kihchin,

銓壽山 偶勳湯 阿恩英 恪善 藻 磨山 本慶 麟
 戰仁春 綿綿贊 彰世者 秉琦 篤青 奕色 景瑞
 黃穆藩 卓 祁 和
 何裕承 李嘉端 葉觀儀 車克慎

NAME OF COURT.	OFFICE.	INDIVIDUAL.
Kung Poo, 工部 THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.	do	Seuen Chun,
	do	Chaou Pingyen,
	Superintendent.	Mühchangah,
	President.	Tihtängyih,
	do	Too Showteen,
Lefan Yuen, 理藩完 COURT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.	Vice-president.	Ganhwa,
	do	Chin Foogan,
	do	Lingkwai,
	do	Pang Wanchang,
	Superintendent.	Saeshangah,
Toochä yuen, 都察完 THE CENSORATE.	President.	Keihluntae,
	Vice-president.	Meensan,
	do	Yihyüh,
	Supernumerary Vice-president.	Lamuhwan pochapoo,
	Censor.	Pehseun,
Tungching sze, 通政司 COURT OF APPEAL	do	Wang Kwangyin,
	Deputy-censor.	Hoshun,
	do	Le Han,
	do	Shooyuen,
	do	Hwang Tsanyang,
Tale she, 大理寺 COURT OF ADJUDICATION.	President.	Wansuy,
	do	Ching Tingkwei
	President.	Weijin,
	do	Chaou Tsau,
	Commander in chief.	Yihling,
Shingking, or 盛京 MOUKDEN.	Lt. General.	Lohwoo,
	Commander in chief.	Weishihna,
	Lt.-gen. at Kirin.	Shingkwai,
	Keihlin,	
	吉林	

春言阿額田華恩桂章阿泰森毓布梭蔭淳齒元湯文瑞桂仁燦興斌訥桂
 恒炳彰登受恩孚靈蘊尙倫綿奕札栢廣和李書贊黃程庭倭邵奕樂倭什盛
 趙穆特杜陳彭賽吉布王和書黃文庭仁燦興斌訥桂
 趙穆特杜陳彭賽吉布王和書黃文庭程庭倭邵奕樂倭什盛

NAME OF PROVINCE.	OFFICE.	INDIVIDUAL.
KIRIN. Hihlungkeäng, 黑龍江 TSITSIHAR. Chühle, 直隸 Leäng Keäng, 兩江 Comprising 1 KEANGSOO. 2 GANHWUY. 3 KEANGSE.	Lt.-gen. Ningoota.	Pantih,
	Lt.-gen. at Petuné.	Weikihtsinggih, 倭克精額
	Lt.-gen. at Sansing.	Elühtungah, 伊勒東阿
	Lt.-gen. at Altchuku.	Säpingah, 薩炳阿
	Commander in chief	Yinglung, 英隆
	Lt.-gen. Sagalien ula.	Tsing-an, 清安
	Lt.-gen. Tsitsihar.	Kihsinggih, 克星額
	Lt.-gen. Merguen.	Woolingah, 烏凌額
	Governor-General.	Naurhkinggih, 納爾經額
	Governor-general.	Luh Keönying, 陸建
	Governor of the rivers	Yang'E-tsäng, 楊以增
	1st. Keängsoo.	
	Governor at Súčau.	Foo Shingheun, 傅繩
	General of Nanking	Seanghow, 祥厚
	Lt. General.	Hwuymeih, 惠蜜
	Literary Chancellor	Tsinglin, 青麟
	Grain Commissioner.	Shin Chaouyun, 沈兆
	Salt commissioner.	Chow Keyun, 周啟
	Treasurer of Nanking	Yang Wánting, 楊文
	Naval com-in-chief.	Yew Poh, 尤
	Treasurer of Soochow	Ching Hwan to 程煥
	Judge.	Kingsuy, 慶
	Grain commissioner	Ne Leängyaou, 倪良
	Int. of cirenit of Soo,	Linkwei, 麟
	Sung and Tae.	
	Mag. of Shanghai.	Vacant.
	2. Ganhwuy.	
	Governor.	Wang Chih, 王植
	Literary Chancellor	Lo Tunyen, 羅惇
	3. Keängse.	
	Governor.	Fei Kaeshow, 費開

NAME OF PROVINCE.	OFFICE.	INDIVIDUAL.
Min-Chē. 閩浙 Comprising 1. CHEKEANG. 2. FUKKEEN.	Literary Chancellor	Sun Paouyuen, 孫葆元
	Governor-General.	Lew Yunko, 劉韻珂
	1. <i>Chēkeāng</i>	
	Governor.	Woo Wanyung, 吳文鎔
	Gen. of Hangchow.	Yihseāng, 文奕趙
	Literary Chancellor	Chaou Kwang, 趙本
	Treasurer.	Wang Punseun, 汪蔣
	Judge.	Tseāng Weiyuen, 蔣
	Jud. of Circuit of Ning, Shao, and Tae.	Hienling, 咸齡
	Prefect of Ningpo.	Lo Yung, 羅鏞
	District magistrate of Kiu.	Yeh Kwān, 葉堃
	District magistrate of Chinbae.	Wang Chingkeae, 王承楷
	Naval com.-in-chief of Chēkeāng.	Shenlūh, 善祿
	2. <i>Fūkēen</i>	
	Governor.	Seu Keyu, 徐繼畬
	Gen. of Fūhchow and Collector of customs.	Yusuy, 裕純
	Lt.-gen., Fūhchow.	Tungtun, 東章
	Literary chancellor	Pāng Wānchang, 彭慶階
	Treasurer.	Chin Kingkeae, 陳寶彪
Hōokwāng, 湖廣 Comprising 1. HOOPH. 2. HOONAN.	Naval com.-in-chief of Chēkeāng at Amoy.	Tūh Chinpeaou, 伍振恆
	General of Formosa	Lēu Hānggan, 呂安綸
	Intendant of Hing-Tacuen, Yung.	She Weilun, 史渭爾
	Collector of Customs at Amoy.	Turhsun, 都遜
	Colonel at Amoy,	Chin Kaehwuy, 陳開軒
	Huifāng at Amoy,	Lew Chingheēn, 劉承裕
	Governor General.	Yutae, 泰
	1. <i>Hooph</i>	
	Governor,	Lo Yaouteēn, 羅繞典
	Literary chancellor	Lung Kesuy, 龍攸
	Treasurer.	Tang Shoo-e, 唐樹義

NAME OF PROVINCE.	RANK.	INDIVIDUAL.
河南 Honan.	Judge.	Chun Show, 椿壽
	2. Hoonan.	
	Governor.	Fun Tihhing, 馮德馨
	Treasurer.	Wan Kungchin, 萬貢珍
	Governor.	
	General in chief }	Pwan Toh, 潘鐸
	Literary chancellor	Yu Changtsan, 俞長贊
	Treasurer.	Yen Leängheun, 嚴良訓
	Governor and general in-chief.	Seu Tsihsun, 徐澤醇
	Literary chancellor.	Fun Yuke, 馮譽驪
Shantung. 山東	Treasurer.	Lew Yuenbaou, 劉源灝
Shense. 山西	Governor and general in-chief.	Le Chechang, 李芝昌
	Literary chancellor	Lung Yuenhe, 龍元億
	Treasurer.	Chunasuto, 兆那蘇圖
	Governor-general.	Pooyentae, 布彥泰
	Literary chancellor	Wang Tsoopei, 王祖培
	Commander in-chief	Tölihhantae, 札勒平
	1. Shense.	
	Governor.	Chang tseäng ho, 張祥河
	Treasurer.	Chang Tashun, 常大涼
	2. Kansuh.	
Ele. 伊犁	Treasurer.	Wan Yuseun, 溫予巽
	General-in-chief.	Säyingah, 薩迎阿
	Counsellor.	Yihshan, 奕山
	Counsellor at Tarbagatae.	Chingkae, 成凱
	Sub-counsellor at Kashgar.	Seihlápoo, 錫拉布
	Resident at do.	Shootsingah, 舒清阿
	Resident at Kooché.	Tihtseuen, 德全
	Resident at Aksoo.	Shoohingah, 舒興阿
	Resident at Khoten.	Tihlihkhnema, 德勒克呢嗎

Civilians of the first rank wear a precious ruby or transparent red stone; a stork is embroidered on the back and breast of the robe, and the girdle clasp of prehnite set in rubies; military men differ only in having a unicorn instead of a stork, their buttons and clasps being the same as civilians. On common occasions, red coral buttons are worn. The chief ministers belong to the principal; and the presidents of the Boards, censors, and guardians of the heir apparent, to the secondary.

Civilians of the second rank wear a red carved coral button, a robe embroidered with a golden pheasant, and a girdle clasp of gold set in rubies; the lion is emblazoned on the military. The secondary guardians of the prince, governor-generals, and vice-presidents of the Boards, belong to the principal; ministers in the Cabinet, Hanlin, governors, and treasurers of provinces, to the secondary.

Civilians of the third rank carry a sapphire, and one-eyed peacock's feather, a robe with a peacock worked on the breast, and a clasp of worked gold; military officers have a leopard instead of a peacock. Deputy censors, presidents of the courts, and provincial judges are principal; salt commissioners are secondary.

Civilians of the fourth rank are distinguished by a blue opaque stone, a crane on the breast, and a clasp of worked gold with a silver button; military officers carry a tiger instead of a crane. Vice-presidents of the courts, and intendants of circuit are principal; prefects and superintendents of some subordinate courts, are secondary.

Civilians of the fifth rank are denoted by a crystal button, a silver pheasant on the breast, and a clasp of plain gold with a silver button; the bear is the escutcheon of military men. Sub-prefects and prefects of inferior chau departments, *chi-chau* in Chihli, and heads of some courts, are principal; readers in the Hanlin yuen, and assistants to the intendants of circuit, are secondary.

Civilians of the sixth rank wear an opaque white shell button, a blue plume, an egret worked on the breast, and a mother-of-pearl clasp; military men bear a *pien*, or little tiger. District magistrates in Chihli, and secretaries of officers are principal; *chi-chau* magistrates are secondary.

Civilians of the seventh rank have a plain gold button, a partridge on the breast, and a clasp of silver; a rhinoceros designates the military, as it also does the next in rank. District magistrates belong to this rank.

The eighth rank wear a worked gold button, a quail on the breast and a clasp of clear horn. Assistant district magistrates and sub-secretaries belong to this rank.

Members of the ninth rank are distinguished by a worked silver button, a sparrow on the breast, and clasp of buffalo's horn; military men are marked by a sea-horse embroidered on the robe. Jailers, village elders, district treasurers, &c., belong to the lowest rank.

PRINCIPAL FESTIVALS OBSERVED BY THE CHINESE.

Jan. 1st 1850.—XIIth moon, 10th day. Festival of Kwányin. She has three during the year, all of which are observed by the people.

Jan. 20th.—XIth moon, 8th day. Ancient festival of the prince and his officers going on the annual hunt. Also of the Jüai Budha.

Feb. 4th.—XIIth moon, 23d day. Leih chun term, or festival of spring. This day, the period of the sun reaching the 15th degree in Aquarius, is one of the chief days of the Chinese calendar, and is celebrated with great pomp as well by the government as by the people. In every capital city, there are made, at this period, two clay images, a man and a buffalo. The day previous to the festival, the chief or chief city magistrate, goes out to *ying chun*, meet spring; on which occasion children are carried about on men's shoulders, each vying with his neighbor in the gorgeousness and fancifulness of the children's dresses. The following day, being the day of the festival, the prefect again appears as priest of Spring, in which capacity he is, for the day, the first man in the province. Hence the chief officers do not move from home on this day. After he has struck the buffalo with a whip two or three times, in token of commencing the labors of agriculture, the populace then stone the image, till they break it in pieces. The festivities continue ten days in some parts of the country, but the degree of ceremony attending this festival differs greatly among the Chinese.

Feb. 5th.—XIIth moon, 24th day. The god of the furnace ascends to heaven to report upon the conduct of the family to the Gemmy August Shángti; hence people pay their adorations to that deity, and *sié tsu*, 'thank the furnace.' This popular superstition, though not peculiar to any class, seems most closely allied to the Táu sect.

Feb. 11th.—XIIth moon, 30th day. All the gods descend to the earth.

Feb. 12th.—1st moon, 1st day. *Yuen tán*, the first morning, or new year's day. The period of new year is almost the only time of universal holiday in China. Other times and seasons are regarded only by a few, or by particular classes—but the new year is accompanied with a general cessation from business. The officer, the merchant and the laborer, all equally desist from work, and zealously engage in visiting and feasting,—occasionally making offerings at the temples of those deities whose peculiar aid they wish to implore. Government offices are nominally closed for about ten days before, and twenty days after new year; during which period none but very important business is transacted. On the last evening of the old year, all tradesmen's bills and small debts are paid. This is perhaps the reason why it is called *chü seih*, 'the evening of dismissal.'

Feb. 13th.—1st moon, 2d day. Ché Tá yuen shwái; a deified warrior.

Feb. 17th.—1st moon, 6th day. Ting-kwáng, a Buddhist sage, born.

Feb. 18th.—1st moon, 7th day.—*Jin jih*, 'man day.' The first ten days of the year are named after various animals, 'fowl-day,' 'dog-day,' &c., of which the seventh, 'man-day,' is the greatest. Some persons have supposed there was an obscure or ancient reference in these days to the order followed at the creation.

Feb. 20th.—1st moon, 9th day. Yuh-hwáng Shángti's birthday; this deity is the highest of the Táu sect.

Feb. 21st.—1st moon, 10th day. Wú tú shin kiun, five lares of the household; they are this day placed on the ground in various quarters of the house for its protection; and the ceremony is repeated on the tenth of the four following months.

Feb. 24th.—1st moon, 15th day.—*Shái-tang*, or feast of lanterns, so called by Europeans. At night all classes illuminate the temples, shops, &c. with fanciful lanterns, and assemble at convivial parties, called lantern feasts. Offerings of lanterns are made at the temples of the gods. This festival is observed at Canton by merely hanging a lantern before the shop or house.

March 2d.—1st moon, 19th day. Cháng-chun, a celebrated physician born; deified by the Táiists. His shrine is placed in doctor's shops.

March 4th.—1st moon, 21st day. Two images of children are placed behind the doors of dwellings for protecting it, and increasing the prosperity of the inmates; they are called *Shen tchi tung-tsz'*.

March 15th.—1st moon, 2d day. The household gods born. These are called Tú tí, and Fuh-shia, gods of happiness; they include all classes of household deities. At this period plays are performed at the public offices, and in the streets; while rockets and other fireworks are let off.

March 16th.—1st moon, 3d day. Wancháng tí-kiun, god of learning born. His image is placed in the temples of Confucius and the offices of literary magistrates; scholars worship him.

March 19th.—1st moon, 6th day. Tung-wá Ti-kiun born; a god of the Táu sect.

March 20th.—1st moon, 13th day. Hungshing, god of the south sea, born. This is a southern deity, whose worship is chiefly confined to Canton, where it is celebrated with much pomp and display. Same day, the birthday of Yeh Fi, a faithful minister of the Sung dynasty.

March 28th.—1st moon, 15th day. Láukiuu born. Láukiuu, called also Láu-tsz', an ancient sage, and the founder of the Táu sect, was partly contemporary with Confucius. The latter in his youth took lessons from Láutsz' on the subject of sacrificial rites. The principal deities of the Táu sect are—Sán tsing, three pure ones,—Shángti, a supreme ruler, subordinate to those three, and an infinity of inferior gods, and deified men.

April.—About the middle of this month, on a fortunate day in the 3d moon, the grand agricultural ceremony is performed, at Peking by the emperor and his ministers, and in all the provinces by the head officers of the government.

The ceremony consists in holding a plough, highly ornamented, which is kept for the purpose, while the bullock which drags it is led over a given space. The rule is that the emperor plough three furrows; the princes, five; and the high ministers, nine. These furrows are, however, so very short, that the last four monarchs of the present dynasty have altered the ancient rule laid down by the predecessors of Confucius, ploughing four furrows, and returning again over the ground. The ceremony finished, the emperor, and his ministers repair to the terrace for inspecting the agricultural labors; and remain till the whole field has been ploughed by husbandmen. The emperor often appoints a proxy.

April 1st.—II^d moon, 19th day. Kwányin's birthday; she is the great goddess of the Buddhists.

April 5th.—II^d moon, 23d day. Tsing-ming term,—festival of the tombs.

At this period of the year the Chinese everywhere repair to the tombs with offerings of food, which after the spirits of the deceased have fed on the spiritual portion, they themselves partake of. The weather at this time being usually fine, the weeds and dirt are cleared away from the tombs, and any repairs requisite in the brick work are made.

April 7th.—II^d moon, 25th day. Hsien-tien shing fù, birthday of the father of the Shángti of the Sombre Heavens; a god of the Tao sect.

April 14th.—III^d moon, 3d day. Hsien-tien Shángti, the Supreme Ruler of the sombre heavens; the festival of the second deity of the Rationalists. This day is also the festival of Peh ti, god of the North Pole.

April 25th.—III^d moon, 14th day. Chung-yáng Wú tzu born.

April 26th.—III^d moon, 15th day. Hsien-tan Yen-shwái born; worshiped in households. I-ling Tái-ti born; a celebrated physician worshiped by sick persons.

April 29th.—III^d moon, 18th day. Hau-ti Niángniáng, the goddess of earth.

May 1st.—III^d moon, 20th day. Tsz'-sun Niáng-niáng, the goddess of children, worshiped by those who wish children.

May 4th.—III^d moon, 23d day. Tien hau, or the Queen of heaven, born. This female deity was a native of Fuhkien; and has become the goddess of sailors, who are mostly of that province. Her temples are numerous, and her worship is costly.

May 19th.—IVth moon, 8th day. Sán kiái shing-yé, or holy lords of the three borders; worshiped in the yards or courts of houses to propitiate the powers of nature.—Same day is the festival of the present Budha, Shih-kiá Ju-lái.

May 25th.—IVth moon 14th day. Lúshin yángshing, one of the eight genii also called Lútung ping.

May 26th.—IVth moon, 15th day. Chung-li tsu-sz', one of the eight genii.

May 28th.—IVth moon, 17th day. Kin-hwa fú-jin; women worship her when their children have the small pox.

May 29th.—IVth moon, 18th day. Wa-to siensz', a celebrated physician, spoken of in the Sán Kwoh Chi; worshiped by the sick.

May 31st.—IVth moon, 20th day. Yen-kwáng Shing-mú, Holy Mother of Bright Eyes; a goddess worshiped by the blind, and those with diseased eyes.

June 8th.—IVth moon, 28th day. Yoh Wáng, king of Medicine; the Esculapius of Chinese mythology.

June 10th.—Vth moon, 1st day. Nán-kih Tá-ti, the Great Ruler of the South Pole; a god of the Rationalists.

June 14th.—Vth moon, 5th day. Festival of dragon boats, called in Chinese, Twán-wú or Twán-yáng, and also Tien-chung. On this day, may people race backwards and forwards, in long narrow boats, which being variously painted and ornamented so as to resemble dragons, are called *lung chuen*, 'dragon boats.' From the narrowness of the boats, and the number of persons on board, there being sometimes from sixty to eighty paddles, it not unfrequently happens that several of the boats break in two; so that the festivities seldom conclude without the loss of several lives. Tradesmen's accounts are cleared off at this period.

July 14th.—VIth moon, 6th day. Sai i-fuh, festival of Airing Clothes.

July 1st.—VIth moon, 13th day. Lú-pán, the god of Carpenters and Masons. Tsing-shin lung-wang, God of Wells and dragon-king, worshiped by sailors and others, to avert calamity and storms.

July 24th.—VIth moon, 16th day. Wángling kwánshing; a deified statesman worshiped for averting punishment.

July 27th.—VIth moon, 19th day. Assumption of Kwanyin; she ascends to heaven.

July 31st.—VIth moon, 23d day. God of Fire born. This deity is frequently propitiated by exhibitions of plays. In China there are no regular theaters; sheds are erected in the streets, and a platform being raised about four feet above the ground, the spectators all stand in the street in front; the expenses are paid by private subscription, usually, of several merchants. Gentlemen have them also at their own houses, where in some instances there are substantial buildings erected for the performance of the players, and the accommodation of persons invited to see the play. Even in this case, an open space is left for the free admission of the people.—Also Kwán shing tái ti, God of War born; Má wáng-shing, the God of horses, worshiped to avert disease from horses, and by horsemen to become skillful in equestrian feats.

Aug. 8th.—VIIth moon, 1st day. Sháu-i, or Burning Clothes festival. At this period, which lasts fifteen days, clothes made of various colored papers are burnt, that they may so pass to the invisible world, for the benefit of deceased relatives. Prayers also are recited and food offered, chiefly for those who have been drowned at sea. This festival is much observed by the people of Fuhkien province. The custom arises from a tradition respecting a young man who obtained admission to Tartarus, and brought his mother from thence.

Aug. 14th.—VIIth moon, 7th day. Sháng kung sien nti, the female genii of the seven palaces descend; a festival observed by women, who worship these fairies to avert disease, and get skill in domestic work.

Aug. 24th.—VIIth moon, 28d day. Tsang-fuh Tsái-shin, god of Happiness and Wealth; placed in niches at the doors of shops. This deity, the Plutus

of the Chinese, is seldom carved into an image, but a piece of paper is pasted on the back of a niche near the door; the shrine is called *t'ui páu táng*, i. e. Hall of Collected Values.

Aug. 31st.—VIIth moon, 24th day. Tú ching hwáng shing, festival of the municipal deity, worshiped by officers and people; he might be termed the Palladium Deity, as he has a temple in every city in China.

Sep. 5th.—VIIth moon, 30th day. Tí-tsang wáng shing, a deified Buddhist, worshiped for remission of sins.

Sep. 6th.—VIIIth moon, 1st day. Autumn festival commences. This festival continues from the 1st to the 16th of the moon; during which period families visit and feast with each other, and friends interchange presents of *moon cakes*. These are round white cakes, with figures of men and women painted on them; they derive their name from a legend of an emperor of the Táng dynasty, who being led one night to the palace of the moon, saw there a large assemblage of female divinities, dancing and playing on instruments of music; on his return he instituted plays in commemoration of it.

Sep. 7th.—VIIIth moon, 2d day. Shé-tuh tá-wáng, great Prince of the Agricultural Gods.

Sep. 8th. VIIIth moon, 3d day. Sz'-ming tsáu kiun, the lord who orders the prince of the furnace; worshiped to preserve the health of the household.

Sep. 10th.—VIIIth moon, 5th day. Lui-shing Tá-ti, god of Thunder.

Sept. 20th.—VIIIth moon, 15th day. Chung-tsiú, mid-autumn. This being the middle day of autumn, is the chief day of the autumn festival; oblations are made to the moon on this day. On the following day, young people amuse themselves by 'pursuing the moon;' it is also called *ho yueh*, congratulate the moon. On the evening of this day, every householder and boatman raises a lantern upon the tip of a high pole from the highest part of his house or vessel, on which is inscribed *king ho chung tsíú*, joyfully congratulate the middle of autumn. From the greater display of lanterns made, the festival is usually called at Canton by foreigners, the Feast of Lanterns.

Oct. 5th.—IXth moon, 1st day. Nán tau sing-kiun, Starry god of the South pole, descends; this god belongs to the sect of Rationalists.

Oct. 5th to 13th.—Xth moon, 1st to 9th day. The nine gods of the Great Bear descend; worshiped by the Rationalists, and generally also by the people, tradesmen, and others, for peace. This period is usually chosen for worshipping wandering spirits, as well as these gods; the rites are called *T'ui tsíáu*.

Oct. 13th.—IXth moon, 9th day. Tau-mú yuen kiun, Mother of the Dipper; a goddess adored to obtain happiness. This day is also observed as a time to visit the graves, and for children to fly kites; it is called from this, *táng káu*, ascending on high.

October.—It is in this month, on a fortunate day of the 9th moon, that the empress, either personally, or by proxy, accompanied by a train of princesses and honorable ladies, repairs to the altar sacred to the discoverer of silkworms. After sacrificing, the empress with golden, and the princesses with silver implements, collect mulberry leaves to feed the imperial silkworms. They

then wind off some cocoons of silk, and so end the ceremony. This very ancient festival is considered as the counterpart of the agricultural one observed by the emperor in the spring.

Oct. 21st.—IXth moon, 17th day. Sien-fung yé-yé, lord of the Front Spear; worshiped to obtain success and profit in life and business.

Nov. 1st.—IXth moon, 28th day. Wá-kwáng Tái-ti, god of Fire; worshiped by all classes with great parade to preserve houses and shops from fire.

Nov. 4th.—Xth moon, 1st day. Tung-hwang Tà ti, Eastern August Great ruler; a god of the Rationalists.

Nov. 18th.—Xth moon, 15th day. Tau shin Liú Sz', god of Small Pox; his name was Liú, and he is accommodated with a niche in other temples.

Nov. 30th.—Xth moon, 27th day. Peh-kih Tsz'-wi. Also Wú Yoh Wú Ti, the festival of the gods of the Five Hills and the Five Rulers, names of five places and five deities collectively worshiped. The Five Hills are Tái shán in Shántung, Hang shán in Húnán, Hwá shán in Shensi, Hang shán in Chihli, and Sung shán in Honán. The Five Rulers are the Azure, Red, Yellow, White, and Black, *Shángti*.

Dec. 17th.—XIth moon, 4th day. Confucius born; his festival is observed by officers of government and scholars, who repair to his temple.

Dec. 20th.—XIth moon, 17th day.—Omto Fuh the present Budha.

REGISTER OF PRINCIPAL OCCURRENCES IN CHINA

FROM SEPT. 1848, TO DEC. 1849.

Aug. 31st. A severe typhoon was experienced on the coast of China, many lives being lost, and much damage being done to the shipping at Hongkong, Macao, Cumsingmoon and Whampoa.

Disturbances having arisen in the Shántung province were suppressed.

The Emperor visits the tombs of his ancestors in the west.

Several districts in Shántung and Shánsi having suffered sundry calamities are exempted from the payment of taxes.

Páucháng is appointed president of the Board of War.

Sept. 21. J. N. A. Griswold Esq. receives appointment as consul of the United States at Shánghái.

Library and reading rooms instituted at Victoria in Hongkong.

Sept. 28th. Lútsin, intendant of Sháuking, is disgraced and sent in chains to Canton.

Oct. 6th. An interview took place between the American and Chinese commissioners at one of Howqua's suburban residences. There were present on the part of the Chinese, governor-general Sii, the lieutenant-governor, with Tung and other dignitaries; and on the part of the Americans, H. E. John W. Davis, Commissioner to China, Dr. Parker, Secretary of Legation, Mr. Forbes, Consul at Canton, commodore Geisinger and Capt. Glynn, with several officers of the ships of war Plymouth and Preble.

November 16th. The first attempt was made of transporting grain by sea from Shánghái to Tientsin.

Dec. 19th. A Portuguese lorch engaged in convoying Chinese junk from Shānghai, was attacked by pirates and burnt.

A rebellion broke out among the Mohammedans in Yunnán and Kweichau, which Lin Tsehsü, the governor-general of the provinces, is sent to suppress.

Jan. 4th, 1849. The abolition of the cassia monopoly effected upon the requisition of the British merchants of Canton.

Feb. 8th. A great fire occurred at Kweilin, the capital of Kwángsi province. Upwards of 7,000 houses and shops were destroyed, including the official residence of the governor. Many persons perished.

Feb. 17th. A conference took place between H. E. Mr. Bonham, the British, and H. E. Sü, Chinese plenipotentiaries in Anson's Bay on board the flag ship Hastings.

Feb. 25th. Two British officers, Capt. Da Costa and Lieut. Dwyer were murdered in the neighborhood of Wong-ma-kok on the south side of the island of Hongkong.

March 5th. The Chinese custom-house at Macao was abolished by order of the governor.

April 5th. John Bowring LL. D. arrives at Canton, as British Consul.

A notification is published announcing that the Chinese government, having declined to carry into effect the stipulations entered into between the British Plenipotentiary, and Keying, two years previously, it is directed by Her Majesty's government that no British subjects shall for the present attempt to enter the city.

A communication was addressed by the gentry and literati of Canton to the British Plenipotentiary, warning him of the consequences of attempting to force his way into the city.

April 22d. The English cutter *Enma* engaged in smuggling opium between Cumsingmoon and Canton, was attacked by Chinese, and two of the crew killed.

The United States ship *Preble* returns from Japan, whither she had been dispatched by Commodore Geisinger for the purpose of bringing away some men belonging to the *Lagoda*, an American whaler.

June 8th. Mr. Summers having been imprisoned at Macao by order of the governor, was forcibly released by Capt. Keppel of H. M. S. *Meander*.

Aug. 22d. The governor of Macao, Senhor do Amaral was assassinated by the Chinese.

Sept. 17th. The steam ship *Medea* attacked a piratical fleet at Tienpak, destroying several vessels and many of their men. Various other expeditions were undertaken about this time against the pirates infesting the coasts of China, all of them being completely successful, destroying large numbers of vessels, and killing or capturing several thousands of pirates.

Sept. 25th. The Rev. J. Lowder, Episcopal clergyman at Shānghai, while bathing at the island of Púto, was drowned.

Extensive correspondence was carried on about this time between the Council of Macao and the Chinese government, concerning the assassination of Governor Amaral, and the surrender of his head and hand.

WEIGHTS IN USE AMONG THE CHINESE.

In China, most unmanufactured articles are sold by weight, not excepting liquids, wood, silk, cloth, grain, and live stock. Grain is however retailed by measure. The minor decimal weights are used in weighing bullion, pearls, precious stones, valuable drugs, &c. There are three instruments for weighing, viz., the balances, steelyards, and money scales. Balances are used for weighing large sums of money; standard weights are furnished by the Board of Revenue at Peking, from 100 taels down to one cash, made of brass. The steelyard is made of wood, marked off into catties, mace, &c.; the largest of them will weigh two or three peculs; it is called *dotchin* by foreigners, a word corrupted from *tok-ching*, to weigh. The counterpoise is usually a piece of stone, and so common is its use, that no one goes to market without carrying a *dotchin*. The money scales are merely a small ivory yard like the *dotchin*, used to weigh money, pearls and small things.

The *chih* (cubit, or Chinese foot) fixed by the Mathematical Board at Peking is 13.125 English inches; that used by tradesmen at Canton varies from 14.025 to 14.81 inches; that employed by the engineers of public works is 12.7 inches, and that by which distance is usually measured is 12.1 nearly. At Canton, an English yard or *mā* is reckoned at 2 *chih* 4 *tsun*, which makes the English foot equal to 8 *tsun*. The *chih* is reckoned in the new tariff at 14.1 English inches, which is about the average length of this measure in Canton; this rate makes the *cháng* to be 141 inches, or 34½ *yds.*; the usual length of a *cháng* in Canton, is a very little over 4 *yds.*, though some of them are but a little over 11 feet. The foot-rule of tailors is called *pai tsien chih*, and the shorter one of masons *chau tung chih*. The *chóng* varies according to the *chih*.

The weights known among the Chinese are as follows:

- 1 kernel of millet (一粒黍) is one 黍 *shú*;
- 10 *shú* 黍 or kernels make one 累 *lui*;
- 10 *lui* 累 make one 銖 *chú*;
- 24 *chú* 銖 make one 兩 *liáng*;
- 16 taels make one catty 斤 *kin*;
- 2 catties make one 引 *yin*;
- 30 catties make one 鈞 *kün*;
- 100 catties make one pecul 擔 *tán* (lit. a load);
- 120 catties make one stone 石 *shih*.

The money weights are *liang*, *tsien*, *fan*, *li*, or *taels*, *mace*, *candareens*, and *cash*, decreasing in a decimal proportion; the proper coin called *cash* is named *tsien*, because it originally weighed a *mace*.

CANTON LINGUISTS' FEES.

The following SCALE OF LINGUISTS' FEES, adopted at a GENERAL MEETING of the CANTON BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, held on the 16th of September, 1847, and agreed to by the Linguists' Establishments, CHING-HO, KWAN-HO, TAE-HO, HO-SANG, and SHUN-WO, came into operation at Canton on 17th September, 1847.

The FEES on IMPORTS to be paid by CONSIGNEES; on EXPORTS, by the ACTUAL SHIPPERS, whether Foreigners or Chinese; and on SHIPS by the AGENT for the VESSEL.

IMPORTS.			EXPORTS.		
ARTICLES.	Fee.	Per Chop of	ARTICLES.	Fee.	Per Chop of
Raw Cotton, Bombay.....	\$6	100 Bales	Tea.....	\$6	300 chests
" Bengal.....	\$6	110 "	Raw Silk and Silk Piece Goods....	\$6	100 peculs
" Madras.....	\$6	110 "	Nankeens, brown and blue.....	\$6	20,000 pieces
Cotton Yarn.....	\$6	80 bls. of 400 lbs	Alum, Cassia Lignea, Buds and Oil, }		
Shirtings and other Cotton Goods.	\$6	4,000 pcs. 40 yds	China and Galangal Root, Bam-		
Bombazetts, Camlets, Lastings, and			boo and Rattan-ware, Camphor, }		

Long Ells.....	\$6	1,400 pieces	Chinaware, Copper-ware, Fire-works, Hartall, Lacquered ware, Paper, Rbubarb, Star Aniseed and Aniseed Oil, Tobacco, Vermilion)	\$6	300 peculs
Spanish Stripes & other Broadcloths	\$6	840 "	Other Articles in proportion.		
Metals,—Iron, Lead, Spelter, Steel, Copper, Tin Plates, and all other Metals.....	\$6	300 peculs			
Agar-Agar, Betel-nut, Bicho-de-Mar, Cloves, Cutch, Cochineal, Ebony, Flints, Fishmaws, Gambier, Gums, Hides, Pepper, Putchuck, Rattans, Salpetre, Sandalwood, Sapan, and Redwood, Smalts, Window and Broken Glass.....	\$6	300 peculs	SHIPS.		
Rice.....	\$6	600 "	On each Ship reporting inwards, exceeding 150 tons register }	\$6	
Other Articles in proportion.					

LIST OF THE RATES OF POSTAGE CHARGEABLE ON A SINGLE
LETTER, AND ON A NEWSPAPER, BETWEEN HONGKONG
AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES, OR BRITISH COLONIES,
WHEN FORWARDED *via* SOUTHAMPTON.

<i>Countries to which prepayment in Hongkong is compulsory.</i>		<i>On a letter.</i>	<i>A newspaper.</i>
		<i>s. d.</i>	
Brazil.....	under $\frac{1}{4}$ oz.	3 7	Letter rate
Buenos Ayres and Monte Video.....	" " "	3 5	"
Spain,.....	" " "	3 2	"
Mexico, New Granada, and Cuba.....	" " "	3 1	"
Canary Islands.....	" " "	2 8	"
Portugal, Madeira, and the Azores.....	" " "	2 7	"
FOREIGN WEST INDIES, viz:—Gaudaloupe, } Martinique, Hayti, Porto Rico, St. Croix, } St. Eustatius, St. Martin and St. Thomas, }	" " "	2 3	"
United States of America,.....	" " "	1 8	"
Chili, Peru, and Honduras.....	" " "	2 0	"
Portugal and Spain, <i>via</i> Gibraltar.....	" " "	1 10	"
Baden.....	under $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. *	1 9	"
Wurtemberg.....	" " "	1 10	"
Saxony.....	" " "	2 3	"
Bavaria.....	" " "	2 8	"
Sweden.....	" " "	2 10	"
Sardinia and Southern Italy.....	" " "	1 10	Free.
Austria and Austrian Dominions.....	" " "	1 5	"
The East Indies, Singapore, Penang, Aden, } and Suez.....	under $\frac{1}{4}$ oz.	1 0	"
Venezuela.....	" " "	2 0	"
Valparaiso and Callao.....	" " "	3 0	4d.
Panama.....	" " "	3 0	2d.
The Continent of Europe <i>via</i> Marseilles, Bata- } via, and Alexandria.....	" " "	1 0	1d.
The five consular ports in China, Macao, } Manila, and New Zealand.....	" " "	0 4	1d.
<i>British Colonies and foreign countries to which prepayment is optional.</i>			
Russia.....	under $\frac{1}{4}$ oz.	2 7	Letter rate
Prussia.....	" " "	2 0	"
Denmark.....	under $\frac{1}{4}$ oz.	1 10	"
Hanover, the Duchy of Brunswick, and Lubec.....	" " "	1 9	"
The Duchy of Oldenburg.....	" " "	1 6	"
Canada, New Brunswick, Prince Edward's Is. } Nova Scotia (port and town of Halifax ex- } cepted), Jamaica (port and town of Kingston } excepted), and Barbice.....	" " "	2 2	Free.
Newfoundland, Bermuda, port and town of Ha- } lifax in Nova Scotia, British West Indies, in- } cluding port & town of Kingston in Jamaica }	" " "	2 0	"
Holland and Heligoland.....	" " "	2 0	"
Bremen and Hamburg.....	" " "	1 8	"
Belgium.....	under $\frac{1}{4}$ oz.	2 0	"
France.....	" " "	1 10	"
Malta.....	under $\frac{1}{4}$ oz.	1 5	"
Gibraltar.....	" " "	1 10	"
Ceylon.....	" " "	1 0	"
<i>The United Kingdom, via Southampton, prepayment optional.</i>			
Charge upon a letter not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.....		1 0	"
do. do. do. Lounce.....		2 0	"
Letters and Newspapers for the United Kingdom <i>via</i> Mar- seilles cannot be prepaid in Hongkong.			

* The British Rate is chargeable on every half oz., but the Foreign Rate is chargeable on a Letter under $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. in weight, and additional Rate must be charged for each $\frac{1}{4}$ oz.

POST-OFFICE NOTIFICATION.

Relating to Postage between China and the United States.

A POSTAL CONVENTION has been concluded between Her Majesty's Government and the United States of America, under which it is agreed that the SEA POSTAGE on LETTERS transmitted between the two Countries shall, in future, be fixed at eightpence the Half Ounce, whether conveyed by British or United States Packets, and that such postage shall belong to the country by which the packet conveying the letters is furnished.

By this convention it is further agreed, that letters from British colonies and possessions addressed to the United States, passing in transit through the United Kingdom, shall be delivered to the United States post-office free of all British Postage, whether packet or inland; and that in like manner, letters posted in the United States, addressed to British Colonies and possessions, and intended to pass in transit through the United Kingdom, shall be delivered to the British post-office free of all United States postage, whether packet or inland.

All letters posted at this office intended to be forwarded through the United Kingdom to any part of the United States by British Packet, will be subjected to a postage of one shilling and eightpence the half ounce, instead of two shillings as heretofore; and upon such letters as may be intended to be conveyed between the United Kingdom and the United States by packets belonging to the United States, the rate will be one shilling only, the half ounce (being the present charge from Hongkong to Great Britain), as the packet postage from England to the United States, as well as the United States inland rate, will be collected in the United States.

NEWSPAPERS addressed to, and received from, the United States, passing in transit through the United Kingdom, whether conveyed by British or by United States packets, are to be charged with a British rate of one penny each.

For the present, all letters and newspapers addressed to the United States, will be forwarded from England by British packets unless specially addressed "to be forwarded by United States packets."

It is to be understood, that the abovementioned rates apply only to letters and newspapers for the United States intended to be forwarded from Hongkong *via Southampton*; and that any correspondence *via Marseilles*, will be liable to the rates of postage chargeable by that route from Hongkong to Great Britain in addition to the sea rate from the United Kingdom to the United States.

By order of his Lordship, the Post-master General, THOMAS HYLAND.

STEAMERS IN CHINA.

The PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY have one steamer in the waters of China, called the "CANTON;" she has no regular days for running, but plies between Canton, Macao, and Hongkong, as circumstances require, or takes trips up and down the coast. Her accommodations are good. The agents are J. A. OLDING, Esq. in Hongkong, M. FISCHER Esq. in Canton, and JOHN MIDDLETON, Esq. in Macao,

CANTON & HONGKONG STEAM PACKET COMPANY.

120 SHARES, £250 EACH.

"**Canton,**" CAPT. W. SOAMES, 139 Tons, 90 Horse power.

"**Hongkong,**" CAPT. N. HILL, 140 Tons, 90 Horse power.

AGENTS.—AUGUSTUS CARTER, HONGKONG. SPENCER COMPTON, CANTON, and PATRICK STEWART, MACAO.

FARES.—From CANTON to MACAO or HONGKONG, *Eight Dollars.*
From HONGKONG to MACAO, *Five Dollars.*

An American Steamer, the SPARK, has recently been brought to China, from New York, and will soon run on the Pearl River and to the outer anchorages.

Table for Converting Dollars into Tael.

Amt.	Tls. 715 a 1000 dls.	Tls. 717 a 1000 dls.	Tls. 750 a 1000 dls.	1000 cash to a dollar.	Amount.	715 taels per 1000 dollars.	717 taels per 1000 dollars.	750 taels per 1000 dollars.
Cents.	m c c	m c c	m c c	Cash.	Dollars.	T. m. c. c.	T. m. c. c.	T. m. c. c.
1	007	007	007	13	,49	0.378	0.350	0.352
2	014	014	014	26	,50	0.357	0.358	0.360
3	021	021	021	39	,75	0.537	0.536	0.54
4	028	028	028	52	1	0.715	0.717	0.72
5	035	035	036	65	2	1.430	1.434	1.44
6	042	043	043	78	3	2.145	2.151	2.16
7	049	050	050	91	4	2.860	2.868	2.88
8	056	057	057	104	5	3.575	3.585	3.60
9	064	064	064	117	6	4.290	4.302	4.32
10	071	071	072	130	7	5.005	5.019	5.04
11	078	078	079	143	8	5.720	5.736	5.76
12	085	085	086	156	9	6.435	6.453	6.48
13	092	093	093	169	10	7.150	7.170	7.20
14	099	100	100	182	11	7.865	7.887	7.92
15	106	107	108	195	12	8.580	8.604	8.64
16	113	114	115	208	13	9.295	9.321	9.36
17	121	121	122	221	14	10.010	10.038	10.08
18	128	128	129	234	15	10.725	10.755	10.80
19	135	136	136	247	16	11.440	11.472	11.52
20	142	143	144	260	17	12.155	12.189	12.24
21	149	150	151	273	18	12.870	12.906	12.96
22	156	157	158	286	19	13.585	13.623	13.68
23	163	164	165	299	20	14.300	14.340	14.40
24	170	171	172	312	21	15.015	15.057	15.12
25	178	179	180	325	22	15.730	15.774	15.84
26	185	186	187	338	23	16.445	16.491	16.56
27	192	193	194	351	24	17.160	17.208	17.27
28	199	200	201	364	25	17.875	17.925	18.00
29	206	207	208	377	30	21.450	21.510	21.60
30	213	214	216	390	40	28.600	28.680	28.80
31	220	221	223	403	50	35.750	35.850	36.00
32	227	229	230	416	60	42.900	43.020	43.20
33	234	236	237	429	75	53.625	53.775	54.00
34	242	243	244	442	80	57.20	57.36	57.60
35	249	250	252	455	90	64.35	64.53	64.80
36	256	257	259	468	100	71.50	71.70	72
37	263	264	266	481	150	107.25	107.55	108
38	270	272	273	494	200	143.00	143.40	144
39	277	279	280	507	300	214.50	215.10	216
40	284	286	288	520	400	286.00	286.80	288
41	291	293	295	533	500	357.50	358.50	360
42	299	300	302	546	600	429.00	430.20	432
43	306	307	309	559	700	500.50	501.90	504
44	313	315	316	572	800	572.00	573.60	576
45	320	322	324	585	900	643.50	645.30	648
46	327	329	331	598	1000	715.00	717.00	720

Table for Converting Taels into Dollars

Amount. ma. cand.	715 taels for 1000 dls. c. m.	717 taels for 1000 dls. c. m.	720 taels for 1000 dls. c. m.	Amount. T. m. c.	715 taels per 1000 dollars. D. cents	717 taels per 1000 dollars. D. cents	720 taels per 1000 dollars. D. cents
1	013	013	013	0.47	0.657	0.655	0.652
2	027	027	027	0.48	0.671	0.669	0.666
3	041	041	041	0.49	0.685	0.683	0.680
4	055	055	055	0.50	0.699	0.697	1.694
5	069	069	069	0.72	1.006	1.004	1.000
6	083	083	083	1 (tael)	1.398	1.394	1.388
7	097	097	097	2	2.797	2.789	2.777
8	111	111	111	3	4.195	4.184	4.166
9	125	125	125	4	5.594	5.578	5.555
10	139	139	138	5	6.993	6.973	6.944
11	153	153	152	6	8.391	8.368	8.333
12	168	167	166	7	9.790	9.762	9.722
13	181	181	180	8	11.188	11.157	11.111
14	195	195	194	9	12.587	12.552	12.500
15	209	209	207	10	13.986	13.947	13.888
16	223	223	221	11	15.384	15.341	15.277
17	237	237	235	12	16.783	16.736	16.666
18	251	251	249	13	18.181	18.131	18.055
19	265	265	263	14	19.580	19.525	19.443
20	279	278	277	15	20.979	20.920	20.833
21	293	292	291	16	22.377	22.315	22.222
22	307	306	305	17	23.776	23.709	23.611
23	321	320	319	18	25.174	25.104	25.000
24	335	334	333	19	26.573	26.499	26.388
25	349	348	346	20	27.972	27.894	27.777
26	363	362	360	21	29.370	29.288	29.166
27	377	376	374	22	30.769	30.683	30.555
28	391	390	388	23	32.167	32.078	31.944
29	405	404	402	24	33.566	33.472	33.333
30	419	418	416	25	34.965	34.867	34.722
31	433	432	430	30	41.958	41.840	41.666
32	447	446	444	40	55.944	55.783	55.555
33	461	460	458	50	69.930	69.735	69.444
34	475	474	472	75	104.895	104.602	104.166
35	489	488	485	90	125.874	125.520	125.000
36	503	502	499	100	139.860	139.470	138.888
37	517	516	513	150	209.790	209.205	208.332
38	531	530	527	200	279.720	278.940	277.777
39	544	543	541	300	416.580	418.410	416.666
40	559	557	555	400	559.440	557.880	555.555
41	573	571	569	500	699.300	697.350	694.444
42	587	585	583	600	838.160	836.820	833.333
43	601	599	597	700	979.020	976.290	972.222
44	615	613	611	800	1118.880	1115.760	1111.111
45	629	627	624	900	1258.741	1255.320	1250.000
46	643	641	638	1000	1398.601	1394.700	1388.888

Steam Communication between China, India, Malta, and England.

GENERAL RATES OF PASSAGE.

General rates of passage. Steam communication of passengers, goods and parcels between Hongkong and Singapore, Penang, Ceylon, Madras, and Bombay, also via Egypt, Malta, and England, by the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steamers.

From Hongkong to

Description or class of accommodation.	Singapore.	Penang.	Ceylon.	Madras.	Bombay & Cal.	Suez.	Malta.	England.
<i>For ladies and gentlemen traveling singly.</i>	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
A berth in the general cabins throughout.	155	168	298	365	451	645	710,40	734,40
<i>For a gentlemen and his wife traveling together.</i>								
Occupying one of the general cabins to Ceylon, and a berth each separately, in the general cabins between Ceylon and England, or Calcutta.	288	336	596	730	902	1286	1420,80	1468,80
<i>Children with their parents.</i>								
Not exceeding two years.								
Free (except expense of transit through Egypt, and stewards' fees)	—	—	—	10	12	15	17	24
Above 2, and not exceeding 5 years	48	50	100	122	150	224	248,80	305,20
Above 5, and not exceeding 10 years	72	84	149	182	225	329	363,60	427,60
<i>Servants of passengers.</i>								
European { Male	48	56	100	122	150			
Female	48	56	100	122	150	210	231,62	271,60
Native { Male	36	42	75	191	113			
Female	36	42	75	191	113	157	173,80	223,80
<i>Second class & deck passengers.</i>								
Second class passengers	96	112	200	214	300	434	479,60	567,60
First Deck, victualled by ship.	72	84	149	182	225	314	—	—
Second class deck, victualling themselves	48	56	100	122	150	210	—	—

In addition to the abovementioned Rates to *Malta* and *England*, the expense of Transit through *Egypt* will be charged at the Company's Offices, at the time of securing the Passage, for account of the Egyptian Government, in conformity with the subjoined extract from the

TRANSIT ADMINISTRATION TARIFF.

A Lady, Gentleman, or Child above ten years	£57.60
A Child of five years and under ten	38.40
A Child of two years and under five	28.80
A Child under two years	Free.
A European Female Servant	48.40
A European Man Servant or Mechanic	38.40
A Native Female Servant	38.40
A Native Man Servant on a Dromedary or Donkey	19.20

Passengers will have to pay to the Egyptian Government in addition, 16s. per cwt. for the conveyance through *Egypt* for First Class Passengers, of all Baggage exceeding 2 cwt., and for Children, Servants, and 2d Class Passengers of all exceeding 1 cwt. Wines, Spirit, Beer, Soda Water, and Hotel expenses, are also charged for separately.

Payment to be made in Spanish dollars. A reduction of one quarter passage money both ways will be made in favor of those who take tickets for the voyage to Ceylon and back. For extra accommodation, an additional sum will be charged. Passengers to England, desirous of remaining a month in Egypt, or at any of the ports *en route*, at which the Company's Steamers touch, will be allowed to proceed in the following

steamers without additional payment, provided they give notice of their intention at the time of engaging their passage.

The above rates include stewards' fees and table, wines, &c., &c., for cabin passengers, with 3 cwt. of personal baggage. For servants, and 2d class passengers, provisions without wines, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. of baggage. Bedding, linen, and all requisite furniture, are provided at the Company's expense, together with the attendance of experienced male and female servants.

No package of baggage should exceed 80lb. in weight. The dimensions most convenient for transporting across the desert on the camels, and therefore strongly recommended, are, length 2 feet 3 in., breadth 1 foot 2 in., depth 1 foot 2 inches.

All heavy or bulky baggage must be shipped on the day previous to sailing. Passengers taking articles of merchandise in their baggage will incur the risk of seizure by the customs authorities in Egypt; and as the allowance of baggage is on a liberal scale, and the freight on parcels moderate, it is hoped that none will convey parcels or packages belonging to other persons, to the prejudice of the Company's interests.

The Company do not hold themselves liable for damage or loss of baggage, nor for delays arising from accident, from extraordinary or unavoidable circumstances, or from the employment of the vessels in H. M. mail service.

Charge for dogs \$18.00; 25 cents a day for fuel, and expenses in Egypt.

N. B. *Passengers not proceeding after securing berths, to forfeit half passage money.*
Hongkong, July 20, 1847. J. A. OLDING.

Rates of Passage Money from India and China to England by the Steamer leaving Calcutta in the months of October, November, and December, and corresponding ones leaving Hongkong in the months of September, October and November, has been reduced as follows:

A Gentleman occupying Gentleman's general accommodation throughout.....	\$700.80
A Lady occupying Lady's general accommodation throughout.....	739.20
CHILDREN WITH THEIR PARENTS.	
Five years and under ten.....	\$355.20
'Two " " " five.....	278.40
Under two years (no Berth provided).....	Free.
SERVANTS OF PASSENGERS.	
European Servants, Female.....	\$278.00
" " Male.....	288.00
Native " Female.....	211.20
" " Male.....	192.20
" The expense of transit through Egypt is included in the above rates of passage Money.	

RATES OF FREIGHT.

Rates of freight per Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steamers from Hongkong, including half per cent. Egyptian transit duty on cargo shipped to Malta or England.

Description of goods.	How charged.	England. Malta. Soc. Madras, Calcutta, Bombay. Ceylon. Straits					
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Measurement goods, per ton of 40 cubic feet		144.00	105.00	85.00	40.00	30.00	20.00
Measuring 1 foot and under, pr. parcel		—	5.00	4.00	3.00	2.50	2.00
Do. above 1 foot, not over 2, do.		—	7.00	5.50	4.00	3.25	2.75
Do. " 2 " " 3, do.		—	At the rate		4.75	4.00	3.00
Do. " 3 " " 4, do.		—	specified per ton		5.00	5.50	4.00
Jewelry, Musk, and valuable articles of a similar description	Ad valorem per cent.	3.00	3.00	2.50	2.25	2.00	1.00
Treasure, gold and Silver do. do.		2.25	2.25	2.00	1.00	0.75	0.50
Silk Piece Goods, . . . do. do.	per Measurement as above	—	—	—	3.00	2.50	1.50
Silk to England per ton of 40 cubic feet. \$96		—	—	—	3.00	2.50	1.50
Quicksilver, Ad valorem per cent		—	—	—	1.00	75	50
Gold Leaf, do. do.		—	—	—	—	—	90
China Cash, per pecul		—	—	—	—	—	—

The within mentioned Rates to England apply only to shipments exceeding in value \$960; for those under that value, the following charges will be made, viz:—

On Gold and silver in sums not exceeding.....	£240,	5 per cent
On Sums from £240 to.....	£480,	4 per cent
On " " 480 to.....	720,	3½ "
On " " 720 to.....	960,	3 "

The above will be deliverable at the Company's Offices, subject to a small charge for clearing and conveying to London.

During the S. W. monsoon, from the 1st April to the 31st of October, the Rates to India will be increased on silks and quicksilver 1 per cent, and treasure ½ per cent; and to Ceylon and the Straits, on Silks and Quicksilver ½ per cent, and on Treasure ¼ per cent.

Parcels under a Cubic Foot measurement will be taken through to England at \$1.50, \$2.00, and \$2.75 each; at and above that measurement, at the following graduated scale, including all charges to Southampton, except Transit Duty, on packages exceeding \$20 value.

3 Inches (cubic)	\$3.00	4 Inches (cubic)	\$3.50	5 Inches (cubic)	\$3.75
6 " "	4.00	7 " "	4.33	8 " "	4.66
7 " "	5.11	10 " "	5.50	11 " "	6.00
1 Foot	6.50				

For every additional Cubic Inch measurement, 50 cents will be charged; and if the package weighs more than 20lb. to the cubic foot, an additional 25 cents per pound will be charged for the additional weight.

Parcels not to exceed 100lb. weight, or 5 cubic feet measurement.—All packages under 5 cubic feet will be charged at parcel rates.

All parcels will be cleared through the Custom-House at Southampton, and forwarded to their ultimate destination by the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, to whom the Duty with all other Charges incurred in England must be paid.

Goods shipped to England or Malta must be packed in non-susceptible coverings as wood, tarpaulin &c., and the value and contents declared at time of shipment.

Single Packages, when not coming under this Parcel Tariff, or for which Bills of Lading are required, will be charged to Ceylon \$5.25, and to Madras, Calcutta and Bombay, \$6½.

TRIESTE ROUTE.

THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAMERS, continue to ply between ALEXANDRIA, and TRIESTE as under, viz.

The Direct leaving Trieste the 28th of each month arrives at Alexandria about the 2d or 3d of the following month, and starts for Trieste from Alexandria, 18 to 24 hours after the arrival there of the Indian passengers by the Calcutta Steamer, except on occasions when the latter arrives at Suez behind time.

A steamer of the same Company leaves Alexandria every alternate Thursday for Smyrna, where it meets the steamers of the Levant Line, by means of which communication is kept up as previously through Syra with Constantinople, Trieste, Greece, &c.

Fares direct to Trieste, £18 including table money.

Do. via Smyrna, £13.4 without Do. Do.

Passengers intending to avail themselves of the Trieste Route, should book to Suez only.

For further particulars apply to Messrs. Wm. PUSTAU & Co., Agents at Canton and Hongkong, for the Imperial Royal Privileged Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

N. B. There are now so many Railroads open through Germany, that London may be reached from Trieste in 6 days with comfort, and at an expense of about £10 to £12.

MASONIC LODGES.

There are three Masonic Lodges in China.

SAMUEL RAWSON is *Provincial Grand Master*.

1. ROYAL SUSSEX LODGE, No. 735. AT CANTON.
2. LIST OF OFFICERS IN THE NORTHERN LODGE OF CHINA, AT SHANGHAI.

<i>Worshipful Master,</i>	ARCHIBALD DUNLOP.
<i>Past-Master,</i>	_____
<i>Senior Warden,</i>	H. D. CARTWRIGHT
<i>Junior Warden,</i>	C. D. MACKENZIE.
<i>Senior Deacon,</i>	R. ELLICE
<i>Junior Deacon,</i>	GEORGE STRACHAN.
<i>Secretary,</i>	_____
<i>Treasurer,</i>	_____
<i>Inner Guard,</i>	RICHARD ASPINALL,
<i>Tyler,</i>	JOHN MILLER.

3. ZETLAND LODGE, AT HONGKONG.

SCALE OF CHARGES FOR STORING GOODS IN. THE LE-TSUNE PACKHOUSE, HONAN.

The following Fire Insurance Companies will accept risks against fire.

Alliance, London, Agents in China, Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Imperial, " " " Messrs. Macvicar & Co.
Globe, Sun, and Phoenix.

	cents.	
Imports.		
Raw Cotton.....	5 per bale	per month.
Tin, Copper, &c.....	5 p. pecul	" "
Lead, Steel, Iron.....	3 p. "	" "
Ginseng, Gums, Cloves, &c.....	5 p. "	" "
Sandalwood and other woods.....	4 p. "	" "
Rattans, Betel-nut, Rice, Pepper, &c...	3 p. "	" "
Cotton Yarn.....	5 p. "	" "
Camlets, Longells, Lastings, &c.....	15 per bale	" "
Spanish Stripes, &c.....(6 pieces)....	15 p. "	" "
Longcloths, Cambrics, Chintzes &c....	$\frac{1}{2}$ per piece	" "
after 1st month 20 to 30 pieces....	10 per bale	" "
40 " 60 "	20 per "	" "
80 and upwards.	30 per "	" "

After the 1st month
a reduction of 20
per cent.

Exports.	
Raw Silk.....	25 p. bale "
Tea, Chest.....	3 each "
Half Chest.....	2 each "
Boxes.....	1 each "

Laying down, weighing, and examining Tea, 5 candareens per pecul. Chop-boats sent down to Whampoa for cargo with servants in charge.

SPENCER COMPTON, *Proprietor*.

**LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE CANTON BRITISH
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.**

Messrs. George Barnett & Co.

„ Blenkin, Rawson & Co.

The Commercial Bank of India.

Messrs. Dallas & Co.

„ Dent & Co.

„ Dirom, Gray, & Co.

„ Gibb, Livingston, & Co.

„ Gilman & Co.

„ Holliday, Wise & Co.

„ Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Mr. Levin Josephs.

Messrs. Kennedy, Macgregor & Co.

„ Lindsay & Co.

„ Macvicar & Co.

Mr. James L. Man.

Messrs. Henry Moul & Co.

The Oriental Bank.

Messrs. Rathbones, Worthington & Co.

„ Reiss & Co.

„ Ripley, Smith & Co.

„ Pestonjee Framjee Cama & Co.

„ David Sassoon, Sons & Co.

„ Turner & Co.

COMMITTEE FOR 1849.

S. PONDER, *Chairman.*

JOHN DENT, *Deputy Chairman.*

D. F. CAMA.

A. DUNLOP.

ROBERT ELLICE.

W. F. GRAY.

J. HOLLIDAY.

J. JARDINE.

D. KENNEDY.

JOHN SKINNER.

T. W. L. MACKEAN.

SAMUEL RAWSON.

JAMES WORTHINGTON.

SPENCER COMPTON, *Secretary.*

INSURANCE OFFICES IN CHINA.

<i>Offices.</i>	<i>Limits.</i>	<i>Agents.</i>
Asiatic Marine Insurance Office..	\$50,000	Macvicar & Co.
Imperial Fire Insur. Office London.	£10,000	
Canton Insurance Office.....	\$100,000	
Bombay Insurance Society.....	60,000	Jardine, Matheson, & Co.
Bengal Insurance Society.....	50,000	
Reliance Marine Insurance Office.	40,000	
Alliance Fire Assurance Company of London.....first class risk	£10,000	Sykes, Schwabe, & Co.
Do. Do. second do.	8,000	
Royal Insurance (Fire) Co. of Liverpool.....	£10,000	
Indian and China Marine Insurance Office of Calcutta.....	\$25,000	Gilman & Co.
Risk by Steamers.	35,000	
Union Insurance Society of Canton	75,000	Dent, & Co.
Bombay Insurance Company.....	40,000	
Forbes & Co.'s Const. Insur. Fund	20,000	
Alliance Insurance Company of Cal- cutta.....	25,000	Russell & Co.
Oriental Insur. Company of Calcutta.	20,000	
Bombay Royal Exchange Insurance Company.....	25,000	
London Assurance House.....		Dent, Beale & Co.
Equitable Insurance Society.....	40,000	
Amicable Insurance Office of London	25,000	Lindsay & Co.
Imperial Marine Insurance Co. of Bombay.....	50,000	
Western Indian Insurance Society..	30,000	Augustine Heard & Co.
Do. Do. Harbor risk.	40,000	
Bombay Merchants Insurance Co..	30,000	P. & D. Nesserwan- jee Camajee & Co.
Do. Do. Risk per Steamer.	45,000	
Bombay Cama Insurance Com- pany.....	30,000	Ruttonjee H. Cama- jee & Co.
Eastern Insurance Company.....	45,000	
		Pestonjee Framjee Cama & Co.

LIST OF PROTESTANT MISSIONARIES

AT THE SEVERAL PORTS OF CHINA, WITH THE
NAMES OF THE SOCIETIES TO WHICH THEY BELONG.

*Names of the Missionary Societies, and the period when
they first sent laborers to the Chinese.*

1. The London Missionary Society, 1807.
2. The American Board of Commissioners for For. Mis. 1829.
3. The Rhenish Missionary Society, (Barmen, Prussia,) 1832.
4. The American Baptist Missionary Union, 1834.
5. The Board of the Prot. Episcopal Ch. in the U. S. A. 1835.
6. The Church Missionary Society (England) for Africa and the East 1837.
7. The Board of For. Mis. of the Presb. Ch. in the U. S. A. 1837.
8. The English General Baptist Missionary Society, 1845.
9. The Evangelical Mis. Society of Basle (Switzerland). 1846.
10. The Board of For. Mis. of the Southern Baptist Convention. U. S. A. 1846.
11. The Mis. Soc. of the Sabbatarian (Baptist) Ch., U. S. A. 1847.
12. The Mis. Soc. of the Methodist Epis. Ch. in the U. S. A. 1847.
13. The For. Mis. Soc., of the Presbyterian Ch. in England. 1847.
14. The Methodist Episcopal Church of the Southern States, 1848.
15. The Swedish Missionary Society, 1849.

The Netherlands Missionary Society, in 1827, sent out the Rev. Charles Gutzlaff; his connection with it was dissolved in 1835. It has had no other missionary to the Chinese.

The Medical Missionary Society in China was established in Feb. 1838. Its sole object has been to afford medical missionaries, "hospitals, medicines, and attendants," without "support or remuneration" for their services.

PROTESTANT MISSIONARIES AT PRESENT LABORING FOR THE CHINESE,
WHEN SENT, AND IN CONNECTION WITH WHAT SOCIETY.

CANTON.

Rev. E. C. Bridgman, D. D. and fam.,	1829	Amer. Board Com.
S. W. Williams, and fam.,	1833	" (Printer)
Rev. Dyer Ball, M. D. and fam.,	1838	" (Dispensary)
* Rev. James G. Bridgman,	1843	" " "
Samuel W. Bonney, <i>licentiate</i> ,	1845	" " "
Rev. Andrew P. Happer M. D. and fam.,	1844	Amer. Pres. Board.
Rev. John B. French,	1846	" " "
* Rev. William Speer, <i>absent</i>	1846	" " "
Rev. Issachar J. Roberts, <i>absent</i> ,	1836	Am. Bap. S. Com.
* Rev. B. W. Whilden and fam.,	1849	" " "
Benjamin Hobson M. D. and fam.,	1839	Lond. Mis. Soc.
Rev. William Gillespie,	1844	" " "
* Rev. John F. Cleland and family,	1846	" " "
Rev. Thomas Gilfillan,	1848	" " "
Rev. Peter Parker, M. D. Ophthalmic Hospital.		

Ret'd

Amoy

HONGKONG.

Rev. James. Legge D. D. and fam.,	1839	Lond. Mis. Soc.
H. J. Herschberg M. R. C. S. Lond.	1847	(Hospital) L. M. S.
Richard Cole and family,	1844	Sup't of the Press.
Rev. William Dean,	1834	Am. Bap. Mis. Un.
Rev. John Johnson,	1848	" " " "
Rev. Theod. Hamberg,	1847	Ev. Mis. Soc. of B.
Rev. Rudolph Lechler,	1847	" " " "
Rev. Ferdinand Genaeher,	1847	Rhenish. Mis. Soc.
Rev. Wilhelm Lobascheid,	1848	" " " "
Rev. Wm. C. Burns,	1847	Soc. of Pres. Ch. E. — Canton
Rev. A. Elquist,	1849	Swedish Miss. Soc.

* Rev. C. J. Fast,

" *Krone*

AMOY.

1849
1850 *Ev. Mis. Soc. of B*

Rev. Wm. Young and fam.,

Rev. John Stronach, (at *Nhánhái*)

Rev. Alex. Stronach and fam.,

* James Hisslop, M. D. and fam.,

Rev. Elihu Doty and fam.,

Rev. John V. N. Talmage, *absent*," *Gilfillan* FUCHAU.

Rev. Stephen Johnson, and family

Rev. Lyman B. Peet and fam.,

Rev. Seneca Commings and fam.,

Rev. Caleb C. Baldwin and fam.,

* Rev. William L. Richards,

Rev. M. C. White,

Rev. J. C. Collins,

Rev. R. S. MacLay, & *Family*." *Doolittle*

NINGPO.

Rev. M. S. Culbertson and fam.,

Rev. R. Q. Way and fam.,

D. B. McCartee, M. D.

Rev. J. W. Quarterman,

Rev. J. K. Wight and family,

Rev. H. V. Rankin and family,

* M. S. Coulter and family,

Rev. J. T. Goddard and family,

Dan. J. McGowan, M. D. and family

Rev. Ed. C. Lord and fam.,

Rev. Thos. H. Hudson,

Joseph Hudson, *Assistant*.

* Rev. William Jarrom and fam.,

Rev. R. H. Cobbold,

Rev. W. A. Russell,

Miss *Aldersey*,2 " *Martins*

SHANGHAI.

Rev. W. H. Medhurst D. D. and fam.,

W. Lockhart, M. R. C. S. and fam.,

1844	Amer. Pres. Bd.
1844	" " "
1844	(Dispensary) "
1846	" " "
1849	" " "
1849	" " "
1849	" (Printer)
1839	Am. Bap. Miss. U.
1843	" " "
1847	" " "
1845	Eng Gen. Bap. S.
1845	" " "
1845	" " "
1848	Ch. Miss. Soc.
1848	" " "
1838	" " "
1850	" " "
1817	Lond. Mis. Soc.
1838	(Hospital) "

Rev. Wm. C. Milne and fam.,	1839	Lon.	Mis.	Soc.
Rev. W. Muirhead, and fam.,	1847	"	"	"
Rev. Joseph Edkins,	1848	"	"	"
A. Wylie, (<i>Sup't of press</i>).	1847	"	"	"
Rt. Rev. W. J. Boone D. D. and fam.,	1837	Am.	Epis.	Bd.
Rev. E. Syle and fam.,	1845	"	"	"
* Miss Morse, <i>absent</i> ,	1845	"	"	"
Miss Jones,	1845	"	"	"
Rev. J. Lewis Shuck and fam.	1836	Bap.	South	Con.
Rev. George Pearcy and family,	1847	"	"	"
Rev. M. T. Yates and fam.,	1847	"	"	"
Rev. C. Carpenter and fam.,	1847	Sabbat.	Soc.	U.S.A.
Rev. Nathan Wardner and fam.,	1847	"	"	"
Rev. C. Pryler, M. D. and fam.,	1848	}	Methodist	Epis.
Rev. B. Jenkins and fam.,	1848		Church	South.
Rev. T. Thos. McClatchie and fam.,	1844	Church	Mis.	Soc.
Rev. William Hobson and family,	1849	"	"	"

SUMMARY.

SOCIETIES.	Canton.	Hong-kong.	Amoy.	Fuh-chau.	Ning-po.	Shanghai.	Total.
London Mis. Society	4	3	4	5	...	6	17
Am. Board of Commis. -	5	...	2	5	...	...	12
Rhenish Mis. Society -	...	2	...	...	...	...	2
Am. Bap. Mis. Un. -	...	2	...	...	3	...	5
Church Mis. Soc. Eng.	...	...	...	...	2	2	4
Epis. Ch. of U. S. A. -	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Pres. Board of U. S. A. -	3	...	...	...	7	...	10
Eng. Gen. Bap. Soc. -	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
Evan. Soc. of Basle -	...	2	...	...	...	...	2
South Bap. Con. U. S. A.	2	...	...	...	...	3	5
Sabbath Bap. Soc. U. S. A.	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Meth. Ep. Ch. of U. S. A.	...	...	...	3	...	...	3
Meth. Ep. Ch. Sou. A. S. U.	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Presb. Ch. in England -	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Swedish Missionary Soc.	...	2	...	...	...	...	2
Unconnected - - -	1	...	...	...	...	...	1

Total at all ports	15	12	6	8	14	17	72
American.	English.	Swedish	Swiss.	German.	Total.		
Societies engaged	8	4	1	1	1	15	
Missionaries	42	24	2	2	2	71	

ROMAN CATHOLIC ESTABLISHMENTS AT HONGKONG.

Rt. Rev. T. A. Forcade, D. D. *Bishop.*

Rev. John Fenouil.

Rev. Felix McMahon.

Rev. Joseph Ching.

Rev. Prudence Girard.

Rev. Louis Bounard.

Rev. Napoleon F. Libois, *Procureur général de la Société des Missions Etrangères.* Pierre Monicou, *Assistant.*

F. Joseph Rizzolati, *Roman Catholic Bishop.*

Very Rev. Fr. Anthone Feliciani, } *Procureur of the Propaganda Fide.*

Rev. Lewis Ambrose, *Vice Procureur.*

Rev. — Buffa.

Prices of the Principal Provisions at three ports in China.

In this list the average has been taken as nearly as it could be ascertained.

Articles.	Canton.	Shanghai.	Amoy.
Mutton, cash per catty	280 to 300	90 to 120	128 to 144
Beef, " "	120 to 150	100 to 130	80 to 116
Pork, " "	110 to 144	80 to 90	120 to 136
Ham, Chinese, " "		150 to 320	20 to 25
Lard, " "	120	90	128 to 114
Capons, " "	200 to 300		144
Fowls, " "	140 to 150	60 to 100	136
Chickens, " "	156 to 160		
Ducks, " "	120 to 136	100 to 210	60 to 100
Geese, " "	108 to 130	\$1 to 2 apiece	50 to 100
Doves, cash each	160 to 180	80	150 to 220
Eggs, hen's and duck's	7 to 8	6 to 7	6 to 10
Milk, cash per catty	85 to 90	50 to 60	40 to 50 a bottle
Fish, fresh, " "	112 to 200	30 to 60	20 to 96
Shrimps, " "	160 to 180	30	15 to 90
Crabs, " "	96 to 260	—	20 to 40
Oysters, " "	80 to 140	—	20 to 36
Tomatoes, " "	21 to 30	40	—
Beans, " "	36 to 40	30 to 40	30 to 40
Greens, " "	20 to 24	8 to 15	20 to 20
Mustard, greens, " "	8 to 12	—	36
Sweet potato, " "	12 to 21	12	8
Yams, " "	15 to 30	30 to 40	—
Taro, " "	10 to 15	—	12 to 20
Turnip, " "	5 to 6	6 to 8	—
Onions, " "	30 to 36	—	28
Ginger, " "	24 to 32	14 to 16	24
Bamboo sprouts, " "	41 to 63	40 to 64	36
Chestnuts, " "	60 to 70	48 to 56	—
Oranges, mandarin, " "	70 to 90	—	—
" coolie, " "	50 to 70	—	44 to 72
Grapes, " "	190 to 210	280 to 320	72 to 160
Pumeloos, " "	each 100	—	24 to 32
Pears, " "	110 to 130	32	47 to 56
Plantains, " "	18 to 30	—	—
Peaches, " "	—	—	25 to 50
Persimmons, " "	15 to 30	30	20 to 40
Plums, " "	12 to 25	—	15 to 30
Ground nuts, " "	45 to 52	32	—
Sugar, " "	60 to 100	84 to 88	64 to 130
" pingfa, " "	110 to 120	128 to 130	—
Molasses, " "	—	—	36 to 74
Oil, vegetable, " "	—	80 to 90	—
Vermicelli, " "	—	—	48
Charcoal, " "	14 to	14 to 16	—
Rice, " "	30 to 35	24 to 26	22 to 34
Wheat-flour, " "	—	30	48 to 52
Exchange for One dollar,	1,350	1,550	1,575.

RESIDENTS AT AMOY.

British Consulate

T. H. Layton and family.
 F. L. Hertslet and family.
 C. A. Winchester M. D. and fam.
 John Backhouse.
 M. C. Morrison.
 W. H. Pedder.

Syme, Muir & Co.
 F. D. Syme, *England*.
 J. D. Muir.
 R. E. Wilson.

James Tait.
 C. W. Bradley.
 Eneas J. Mackay
 Jacinto Royos.

Robert Jackson.
 R. Smith.

Jardine, Matheson & Co.
 James Milne, *Resident Agent*.

John Thompson.

Ship Pathfinder.
 James Milne, *Commander*.
 James Bradshaw, *1st Officer*.
 J. R. Rowe. 2d. "

Dent & Co.
 Charles J. Priestman *Res. Agent*.
 Henry Helms.
Ship Lord Amherst.
 C. J. Priestman, *Commander*.
 W. W. Fysk *1st Officer*.
 John Giles 2d. "

Schooner Royalist.
 W. R. Browning, *Commander*.
 Frank Wm. Reid *1st Officer*.

Rev. E. Doty and family.
 Rev. A. Stronach & family.
 Rev. Wm. Young and family.
 James Hisslop M. B. and family.

RESIDENTS AT SHANGHAI.

British Consulate.

Rutherford Alcock and family.
 D. B. Robertson.
 W. H. Medhurst, jr.
 F. H. Hale.

Jardine, Matheson & Co.
 A. G. Dallas.
 J. Macandrew.
 C. Wills.
 C. S. Matheson.
 J. B. Ross.

Blenkin, Rawson, & Co.
 A. F. Croom and family.
 H. D. Cartwright.
 F. A. Layton.

Phillips, Moore & Co.
 A. Lewis. *p. p.*

Holliday, Wise, & Co.

John Wise *absent*.
 Charles E. Bateson.
 Antonio dos Santos.

Sykes, Schwabe, & Co.
 Adam Sykes, *absent*.
 Edward Burton.
 A. Connolly.

Watson & Co.
 J. P. Watson.
 A. Thorne.

Augustine Heard & Co.
 C. A. Fearon.
 W. N. Piccope.
 E. Deacon.

Nicholas Baylies.

Gilman, Bowman & Co.

A. Bowman.

J. Rusden.

E. M. Smith.

Dirom, Gray, & Co.

W. W. Dale and family.

H. M. M. Gray.

D. D. Lewin.

Macvicar & Co.

Henry H. Kennedy.

Julius Saur.

L. Helbling.

J. Bennet.

Lindsay & Co

William Hogg.

G. F. Green.

A. I. Young.

Rathbones, Worthington & Co.

Thomas Moncreiff.

Charles Malthy.

William Broughall.

Russell & Co.

J. N. A. Griswold.

Edward Cunningham.

J. Crampton.

C. W. Spooner.

P. W. Graves.

Turner & Co.

Alex. Macculloch.

R. F. Thorburn.

John Scarth.

Reiss & Co.

James Withington.

A. Fincham.

W. Potter.

Dent, Beale, & Co.

T. C. Beale.

John Bowman.

J. C. Smith.

Edward Webb.

J. S. Baptista.

Gibb, Livingston & Co.

J. D. Gibb.

R. Aspinall.

R. B. Ullet.

Hargreaves & Co.

W. Thorburn.

J. L. Maclean.

Wolcott, Bates & Co.

Henry G. Wolcott.

F. D. Williams.

D. O. Clark.

Thomas Ripley & Co.

C. Shaw.

J. H. Winch.

J. Bland.

W. Shaw.

Wetmore & Co.

R. P. Saul.

S. P. Goodall.

J. Wilks, Jr.

A. Johnston.

Andrea Holtz.

H. Fogg & Co.

H. Fogg.

T. J. Birdseye.

Bull, Nye & Co.

W. F. Robinson.

J. T. Huttleston.

Mackenzie, Brothers & Co.

K. R. Mackenzie.

C. D. Mackenzie.

J. White and family.

J. Mackrill Smith and family,

James Hooper.

British Chamber of Commerce.

J. MacDonald, *Secretary.*

John Miller.

David Sassoon, Sons, & Co.
Meer Sassoon Mostu.
Isaac Reuben.

Eleazer Abraham.
Cooverjee Bomanjee.

P. F. Cama & Co.
Nowrojee Nesserwanjee.

Sorabjee Pestonjee.

Dossabhoy Hormusjee.
Framjee Sapoorjee Lungana.
Maloobhoy Donghersee.

Kirk and Irons.
Thomas Kirk.
James Irons.

Sillar, Brothers.
David Sillar,
John C. Sillar.

D. Rémi, *Watchmaker*.
B. Edan.
A. Bidet.

Bach and Aroné.
Jacques Aroné.

M. L. Potter, *Pilot*.

Hubertson & Co.
Geo. F. Hubertson.
David Sillar.

P. F. Richards & Co. *Storekeepers*
P. F. Richards.
D. Charnley.

Edward Hall, *Baker*.
James Weatherly.

W. R. Adamson.

W. H. Medhurst D. D. and fam.
W. Lockhart M. A. C. S. and fam.
Rev. Wm. C. Milne and fam.
Rev. W. Muirhead and fam;
Rev. B. Southwell and fam.
Rev. Joseph Edkins.
A. Wylie.
Rt. Rev. W. J. Boone D. D. & fam.
Rev. Ed. Syle and family.
E. C. Bridgman D. D. and family.
Rev. J. Lewis Shuck and family.
Rev. George Percy and family
Rev. M. T. Yates and family.
Rev. C. Carpenter and family.
Rev. N. Wardner and family.
Rev. C. Taylor and family.
Rev. B. Jenkins and family.
Rev. T. McClatchie and family.
Rev. William Hobson and family.

DIPLOMATIC ESTABLISHMENTS IN CHINA.

HER BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S SUPERINTENDENT OF TRADE
AND CONSULAR ESTABLISHMENTS.

At Hongkong.

His Excellency SAMUEL G. BON-	{	<i>H. B. M. Plenipotentiary and</i>
HAM,		<i>Chief Superintendent of Trade.</i>
Hon. A. R. JOHNSTON,		<i>Secretary and Registrar.</i>
Rev. Charles Gutzlaff, <i>absent</i>		<i>Chinese Secretary.</i>
T. F. Wade,		<i>Assistant Chinese Secretary.</i>
Mr. William Connor, (<i>absent</i>)		<i>First Assistant.</i>
Mr. Fred E. Harvey		<i>Acting First Assistant.</i>
Mr. W. Woodgate		<i>Acting Second Do.</i>
Mr. João Hyndman		<i>3d Clerk.</i>
Mr. G. S. Morrisou		<i>4th Clerk.</i>

At Canton.

JOHN BOWRING, LL. D.	<i>Consul.</i>
Adam W. Elmslie, Esq.	<i>Vice Consul.</i>
Thomas T. Meadows, Esq.	<i>Interpreter.</i>
Mr. J. T. Walker,	<i>Senior Assistant.</i>
Mr. E. F. Giles,	<i>(absent)</i>
Mr. Horace Oakley,	<i>Junior Assistant.</i>
Alexander Bird,	<i>Consular Agent, Whampoa.</i>

At Amoy.

TEMPLE H. LAYTON, Esq.	<i>Consul.</i>
John Backhouse, Esq.	<i>Vice Consul.</i>
Martin C. Morrison, Esq.	<i>Interpreter.</i>
Mr. Frederick L. Hertslet,	<i>First Assistant.</i>
Charles A. Winchester, M. D.	<i>Second Do. & medical attendant.</i>
Mr. W. H. Pedder.	<i>Clerk.</i>

At Fuhchau.

R. B. JACKSON, Esq.	<i>Consul.</i>
William R. Gungell, Esq.	<i>Interpreter.</i>

At Ningpo.

G. G. SULLIVAN Esq.	<i>Consul.</i>
C. A. Sinclair, Esq.	<i>Interpreter.</i>
Mr. Patrick Hague,	<i>Senior Assistant.</i>

At Shanghai.

RUTHERFORD ALCOCK, Esq.	<i>Consul.</i>
D. B. Robertson, Esq.	<i>Vice Consul.</i>
Walter H. Medhurst, jr.	<i>Interpreter.</i>
Mr. F. H. Hale,	<i>Senior Assistant. (absent.)</i>
Mr. Frank Parish,	<i>Acting senior assistant.</i>

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

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No. 7½
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Ruttonjee H. Camajee & Co.
 Dossabhoy Hormusjee Camajee,
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 Nowrojee Curastjee Liboovala,

Pallanjee Dorabjee Lalaca.

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 Dhunjeebhoy Hormuzjee Hakinna,
 Muncherjee Frammurjee,
 Ardaseer Nasserwanjee Mody.

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W. Melrose.

Footne Hong.

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Lung-hing Kai.

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Dr. Brice,

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 Gumerally Rumsanally
 Alla Bux Dossanjee

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Bach & Aroné, *sh*

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Balfour, A. H. *surgeon Hongkong*

Barnes D. J. *Hongkong*

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 George Barnet,

 William Barnet

 John Butt

Baylies, Nicolas, *sh*

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 J. S. Fox,

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Carlowitz, Harkort & Co. *Can.*

 Richard Carlowitz,

 Bernhard Harkort, *absent*.

 L. Wiese.

Carter, Augustus, *Hon.*

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Casimbhoy, Nathabhoy & Co.

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 Hurjee Jamal,

 Moosah Haasam,

Chalmers & Co., *Canton.*

 Patrick Chalmers,

 James Dickson Park,

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Commercial Bank of India, Can.
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 H. Rutter
 Comstock, W. O. *can*
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 Charles S. Compton.
 Cooke, John, *Sailmaker, Whampoa*.
 Cowasjee Pallanjee. *Canton & Sh.*
 Cooverjee Bomanjee, *shang*.
 Cowasjee Framjee,
 Sapoorejee Bomanjee,
 Cowasjee Sapoorejee L. *Can and Sh.*
 Muncherjee Sapoorejee Lungrana,
 Pestonjee Jamssetjee Motiwalla,
 Rustomjee Pestonjee Motiwalla,
 Dossabhoy Hormusjee. } *Sh*
 Framjee Sapoorejee Lungrana. }
 Dadabhoy Jamssetjee Dulackow.
 Merwanjee Eduljee,
 Cowper, J. C.,
Shipwright, Wh.
 Dadabhoy Burjorjee.
 Rustomjee Burjorjee,
 Byramjee Rustomjee,
 Dadabhoy Nasserwanjee Mody & Co.
 Nusserwanjee Bomanjee Mody,
 Dhunjeebhoy Horimurje Hakimna
 Muncherjee Frammurjee,
 Ardaseer Nesserwanjee Mody,
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 George Coles, }
 Stephen Ponder, *Canton*.
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 Abdalah David Sassoon,
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 R. D. Sassoon,
 Jehangeer Framjee Buxey,
 Isaac Reuben,
 Eleazer Abraham, } *Sh*
 Meer Sassoon Mushu, }
 Cooverjee Bomanjee }
 Solomon David,

J. Tinawy,
 Jacob Reuben,
 Benjamin Elmh,
 Merwanjee Dadabhoy,
 Davidson, William, *Ningpu*.
 Dent & Co. *Hongkong and Canton*.
 Lancelot Dent, } *Europe*.
 Wilkinson Dent }
 Archibald Campbell, } *Hon.*
 John Dent } *c*
 Charles J. Braine, } *Hon.*
 Edward Pereira, }
 Henry Dickinson, } *h*
 M. W. Pitcher, } *c*
 G. H. Schunnacher, } *h*
 Francis C. Chomley, } *h*
 James Trubshaw, } *c*
 W. Leslie, } *h*
 W. H. Luce, } *c*
 Joaquim P. Caldas } *h*
 Ignacio de A. Pereira. *hon*
 Charles J. Priestman } *Amoy*.
 Henry Helms }
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 Lancelot Dent, *Europe*.
 Thomas Chay Beale.
 John Bowman,
 J. C. Smith,
 Edward Webb,
 J. S. Baptista,
 Dhunjeebhoy Framjee Casna. *ca*
 Dirom, Gray, & Co. *Canton and Sh.*
 R. Dirom } *England*.
 W. F. Gray, *Canton*.
 W. W. Dale, *Shanghai*
 D. Potter, *absent*
 W. F. Hunter, } *Bombay*.
 T. F. Gray. }
 C. Ryder, *c*
 D. W. McKenzie,
 G. Urmsen, *c*
 H. M. M. Gray, } *Sh*.
 D. D. Lewin, }
 Bartholomeo A. Pereira. *c*
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 Pallanjee Dorabjee,
 Dossabhoy & Co., P. & D. *Can.*
 Dhunjeebhoy Dossabhoy,
 Nowrojee Cursetjee,
 Dadabhoy Sorabjee,
 Duddell, George, *Auctioneer, Hong.*
 C. A. Freemantle,
 R. Gutieres,
 Duus N. & Co, *Hong*,
 Nicolay Duus,
 J. O. Barretto
 Eduljee Framjee, Sons, & Co.
 Dhunjeebhoy Eduljee,

Dadabhoy Eduljee,
 Hormusjee Eduljee,
 Framjee Sapoorjee,
 Emeny, W. *Hon.*
 Encarnaçãõ, A. L. d' *Hon.*
 Fischer & Co. *Canton*
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 Duncan Fletcher, *Hong.*
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 Antonio M. Cortella, "
 A. Campbell,
 Fogg, H. & Co., *Shanghai*
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 Thomas J. Birdseye
 H. W. Burdett, *absent.*
 Framjee Jamsetjee, *Hon.*
 Franklyn, W. H. *Hong.*
 W. Ravans,
 H. Moore,
 Fryer, A. H. & Co., *Hongkong,*
 A. H. Fryer.
 H. T. De Silver
 Friend of China Newspaper, *Hong.*
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 Luiz M. de Azevedo,
 Antonio de Vidigal,
 Gaskell, William, *Solicitor, Hon.*
 H. J. Tarrant.
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Ca. Hongkong, & Shanghai.
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 W. P. Livingston, *Can.*
 John Skinner, *Canton,*
 Thomas Jones, *Hon.*
 John D. Gibb *Shanghai.*
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 G. Gibb *c*
 Richard Aspinall, *s*
 R. B. Ullet, *s*
 Candido J. Ozorio. *c*
 A. Pinto, *ho*
 Gibbs, Richard *Canton. absent*
 Gilman & Co., *Canton*
 R. J. Gilman,
 Aug R Hudson,
 W. H. Vacher,
 George de St Croix,
 Gilman, Bowman & Co., *Shanghai,*
 R. J. Gilman *c*
 A. Bowman,
 J. Rusden *Sh.*
 E. M. Smith.
 Hall, Edward, *Baker, Sh.*
 James Weatherley.

Hargreaves & Co. *Shanghai*
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 Harton, William H.
 Heard & Co. Augustine, *Canton & Sh.*
 Augustine Heard, } *Boston*
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 John Heard,
 Joseph L. Roberts,
 J. H. Everett,
 W. Gilbert,
 A. Heard jr.
 W. Comstock.
 P. Marquis
 C. A. Fearon, } *Shang.*
 W. N. Piccope }
 E. Deacon,
 Herjeebhoy Rustomjee, *Macao.*
 Heerjeebhoy Ardaseer & Co. *Can.*
 Heerjeebhoy Hormuzjee *abs.*
 Ardaseer Rustomjee,
 Eduljee Cursetjee,
 Aspendearjee Tamooljee,
 Holgate, H., *surgeon,*
 Holliday, Wise & Co., *Canton & Sh.*
 R. J. Farbridge. *England,*
 John Holliday, *c*
 John Wise, *s absent*
 Charles Waters *c*
 Charles E. Batson *Sh.*
 Antonio dos Santos, "
 Hongkong Register, newspaper.
 Robert Strachan *Proprietor.*
 W. H. Mitchell, *Editor,*
 James S. Dowell.
 Antonio H. Carvalho,
 José H. Carvalho,
 C. D. Rozario,
 Hongkong Dispensary.
 Jezuino da Roza
 Florenio de Souza,
 Hongkong Club House,
 Ninian Crawford, *Sec.*
 Hormusjee Framjee & Co. *Can*
 Rustomjee Byramjee,
 Dadabhoy Bazonjee,
 Cursetjee Rustomjee *Daver.*
 Pestonjee Dinshawjee,
 Hubertson & Co. *Shan*
 Geo. F. Hubertson.
 David Sillar.
 Hunt, Thomas *Whampoa.*
 Henry L. Hepburn
 J. M. O. Lima.
 Hunter, James D. *Canton.*
 Iness, J. E. *Hongkong. abs.*
 J. Carruthers.
 Francisco de Sa.

Jackson, Robert, *Amoy*
 Richard Smith,
 Jamieson, Edger, & Co. *Hon and Ca.*
 Joseph F. Edger, *Hong.*
 G. Jamieson, *Glasgow.*
 John Gifford *Calcutta.*
 Richard Rothwell, *c*
 R. B. Sherard, *h*
 Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Hong., Canton, Amoy & Shanghai.
 Alexander Matheson, *England.*
 David Jardine, *Hong.*
 Joseph Jardine, *Can*
 A. Grant Dallas, *Shanghai.*
 A. C. Maclean, *Hongkong.*
 M. A. Macleod, *c*
 C. F. Still, *h*
 J. B. Compton. *h*
 Albino P. da Silveira *c*
 Joze M. d'Outeiro *h*
 J. A. Barretto *ho*
 John C. Bowring, *h*
 John A. Goddard, *h*
 W. F. S. Matheson. *ho*
 James Grant, *Sh*
 Floriano A. Rangel, *h*
 Charles Wills, *Sh*
 John B. Ross *Sh*
 John Currie, *h*
 Alexander Percival *ho*
 James Macandrew *s*
 John Williams *ca*
 James Whittall *ca*
 James Milne } *Amoy*
 John Thompson }
 Johnston, Alexander, *Shan.*
 A. Holtz,
 Kennedy, Macgregor, & Co. *Can.*
 David Kennedy,
 Alexander C. Macgregor, *Europe.*
 George C. Bruce, *absent*
 C. A. Koch,
 Kenny, B. M. D. *Surgeon, Canton.*
 Florencio do Rozario,
 Kirk & Irons *Shanghai Dispensary.*
 Thomas Kirk,
 James Irons,
 W. Locke,
 Lapraik, Douglas, *Watchmaker, Hong.*
 Donald Just,
 G. S. Just,
 G. Napier,
 Limjee Jamsetjee & Co. *ca*
 Limjee Jamsetjee *absent.*
 Jalbhoy Cursetjee,
 Rustomjee Merwanjee Nalear.
 Rustomjee Jalbhoy,
 Muncherjee Jevunjee Mehta.

Lewis, W. D. *Canton.*
 Lindsay & Co. *Hon, Sh and Canton.*
 H. H. Lindsay, } *England,*
 Crawford Kerr, }
 Walter Davidson, *Hong.*
 W. Hogg, *s*
 F. Chapman, *can*
 H. D. Margesson, *"*
 E. Dale, *"*
 G. F. Green, *ho*
 A. I. Young, *sh*
 A. G. Wiener, *hong*
 Angelo Barradas, *ho*
 B. dos Remedios, *ho*
 Lyall & Co. George, *Hong.*
 George Lyall,
 A. E. H. Campbell.
 G. H. Head.
 Mackenzie, Brothers & Co.
 Kenneth R. Mackenzie,
 Charles D. Mackenzie,
 McGregor, R. *Auctioneer, Canton.*
 MacEwen & Co. *Hongkong*
 Alexander Wilson,
 W. F. Ross.
 — Markwick, jr
 Macvicar & Co., *Hong, Sha. and Can.*
 John Macvicar, } *England,*
 D. L. Burn, }
 Gilbert Smith, }
 Thomas D. Neave, *h*
 W. C. Le Geyt. *England*
 H. H. Kennedy, *Sha*
 W. W. Brown, *c*
 T. C. Piccope, *h*
 Julius Saur, *Sh*
 Lewis Helbling, *Sh*
 John Ferguson, *c*
 G. J. Bennetts, *sh*
 H. Murray, *ca*
 Joaquim de Campos *ho*
 P. Grandpré, *ho*
 Man & Co. James L. *Canton,*
 James L. Man.
 Markwick, Charles
Government Auctioneer, Hong
 W. F. de Cruz
 Meadows, John A. T. *Canton,*
 Millar, John, *ca*
 Miller, John, *Sh*
 Morrison, John G. *ho*
 Morison, William, *Surgeon, Hon.*
 Moses, A. R. B. *Can.*
 Moul & Co. Henry, *Canton*
 Henry Moul,
 Alfred Moul,
 George Moul,
 Murray, John Ivor, *Surgeon, Wusung.*

- Murrow, Y. J. *hon*
 Murphy, M,
 L. E. Murrow,
 Nesserwanjee Ardaseer Bhanjah & Co.
 Nesserwanjee Ardaseer B. *absent*
 Jamsetjee Eduljee,
 Hormusjee Jamasjee Nadershaw,
 Manackjee Pestonjee Taback,
 Nesserwanjee Hor. Nadershaw,
 Nesserwanjee Byramjee Fackerajee,
 Aspenderjee Nesserwanjee,
 Burjorjee Rustomjee,
 Dadabhooy D. Lalcaea,
 Noor Mohamed Dhatoobhooy, & Co.,
 Khan Mohamed Dhatoobhooy.
 Mulloobhooy Dhongersy
 Noronha, D. *Printer, Hon.*
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 Samuel Gray, *c*
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 Archibald Dunlop, *sh*
 P. Campbell, *ho*
 Fred. Tozer.
 Jozé M. de Noronha.
 Parker, Norcott d'E. *absent*
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 J. dos Remedios,
 Perkins & Anderson, *Shipwrights ho*
 D. O. Brown,
 Pestonjee, D. P. & M. *Ca.*
 Dadabhooy Pestonjee,
 Maneckjee Pestonjee *absent*,
 Pestonjee Framjee Cama & Co. *Ca. Sh.*
 Manackjee Nanabhooy,
 D. F. Canjee,
- Bomanjee Muncherjee,
 Cowasjee Pestonjee,
 Framjee Eduljee,
 Bapoojee Pallanjee Runjee,
 Dhunjeebhooy Muncherjee,
 Cursetjee Rustomjee Eranee,
 Nowrojee Nesserwanjee, *sh*
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 J. Phillips *Hon.*
 E. Cohen,
 — Cohen,
 Adolphus Lewis. *Sh*
 Pustau & Co. *Canton and Hon*
 William Pustau,
 S. Delevie, *h*
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 S. R. Rathbones, *Eng.*
 James Worthington, *Can.*
 Thomas Moncrieff, *Sh.*
 F. Duval, *absent*
 G. Dent, *c*
 H. R. Hardie, *c*
 C. Maltby, *Sh.*
 W. Broughall, *Sh.*
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 Sandwith Drinker,
 S. P. Goodale,
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 D. L. Proctor,
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 James Withington *Sh.*
 S. Mackenzie, *ca*
 A. Fincham *s*
 W. Potter, *s*
 Thomas Everard, *c*
 Rémi, D. *Watchmaker, Sh.*
 B. Edan,
 A. Bidet,
 Reynvaan & Co. *Canton,*
 H. G. I. Reynvaan,
 Henrique Hyndman,
 Richards, P. F. *Storekeeper, sh*
 James Mackenzie,
 D. Charney,
 Rickett, John, *Hon.*
 Ripley & Co., Thomas, *Shan.*
 Thomas Ripley, *England.*
 Charles Shaw,
 J. H. Winch,
 W. Shaw,
 Ripley, Smith, & Co. *Canton.*
 Timothy Smith, *England*

Philip W. Ripley,
H. H. Smith,
Robert Ellice,
Ritchie & Co. A. A., *Canton*.
A. A. Ritchie,
Henry M. Olmsted,
J. Manuel Mur,
Charles Platt,
Russell & Co. *Can & Sh.*
Paul S. Forbes *abs.*
R. B. Forbes,
John N. A. Griswold. *Sh.*
E. A. Low,
R. S. Sturgis,
E. Cunningham,
S. J. Hallam,
F. Reiche,
Segismundo Rangel,
Jayme Rangel,
C. W. Spooner,
James Crampton, } *Sh.*
P. W. Graves,
Rutherford, Robert, *Hon.*
J. C. V. Ribiero
Ruttonjee H. Camajee & Co. *Can.*
R. H. Camajee, *Bom.*
Dossabhoy Hormusjee Camajee,
Dorabjee Framjee Colah,
Nowrojee Cursetjee Libboovala,
Ruttunjee, R. & D. *Canton*,
Rustomjee Ruttonjee,
Dhunjeebhoy Ruttonjee,
Jamsetjee Ruttunjee,
Schwemann, & Co, *Canton*,
D. W. Schwemann,
William Dreyer,
Scott & Co, William, *Hon.*
William Scott,
Adam Scott.
C. A. Ozorio jr.
Seare & Co, Benjamin, *Macao*,
Benjamin Seare,
Shircore and Mackertoom, *Ca.*
W. S. Shircore *Calcutta*.
M. S. Mackertoom,
Siemssen, G. T. *Canton*,
Sillar, Brothers. *Sh.*
David Sillar,
John C. Sillar,
Smith, John, *Macao*.
H. Marçal.
J. Barradas.
Smith & Brimelow, *Hon.*
James Smith,
James W. Brimelow,
L. F. Viera,
Geoage Buchan,
Smith, J. Mackrill, *Sh.*

James Hooper.
St. Croix, N. de, *Canton*.
Stevens, D. *Hon.*
Stewart, Patrick, *Macao*,
Agent Hong & Canton St. Pkt.. Co.
Strachan, George, *sh*
Strachan, Robert, *Hon.*
Sturgis, James P. *Macao*,
Sykes, Schwabe & Co. *Sh.*
Benjamin Butler, *Manila*,
Adam Sykes, *Shinghai, abs.*
Gustav C. Schwabe, *Liverpool*.
Andrew Connolly, *s*
Edward Burton, *sh*
Syme, Muir & Co. *Hong & Amoy*.
F. D. Syme, *Eng.*
J. D. Muir, *Amoy*,
F. G. Angier, *ho*
R. C. Wilson, *Am.*
L. A. Rozario, *ho*
Sword, Purdon & Co. *Canton*,
John D. Sword,
James Purdon,
Edwin Houston.
Tait, James, *Amoy*
C. W. Bradley,
Jacinto Royos,
Eneas J. Mackay.
Turner & Co., *Hongkong, Can. & Sh.*
Thomas W. L. Maclean,
Patrick Dudgeon, *ho*
John Stewart, *Eng.*
Alexander McCulloch, *Shan.*
John H. Cannan, *h*
R. F. Thorburn, *Sh*
J. Scarth, *Shang*,
E. N. Snow, *ho*
W. Walkinshaw, *Can.*
W. Hutchinson, *ho*
Manuel V. Marques, *ho*
M. de Carvalho, *Can.*
Vaucher, Frita, *Canton*,
Constant Borel.
Viegas A., *Canton*
L. F. Viegas,
Warden, H. H. *Canton*,
Watson, T. Boswell, *Surgeon, Macao*,
Francisco Soares,
Antonio de Eça.
Watson & Co. *Sh.*
J. P. Watson,
A. Thorne,
Weiss, Charles, *Hongkong*,
F. Kupferschmidt.
Wetmore & Co. *Canton & Shang*.
S. Wetmore, jr. *absent*.
William Moore. *absent*
G. H. Lamson,

O. E. Roberts,
 Henry Davis,
 Thomas Gittins,
 S. H. Farnham,
 John B. Goodridge,
 Sam. Robinson,
 M. Simoens,
 R. Powell Saul, } *Shanghai.*
 J. Wilks. jr.
 White, James & Co. *Shan*

James White,
 H. Lind, *absent*
 Wilkinson & Sanders, *Canton.*
 Alfred Wilkinson,
 Charles Sanders, *absent.*
 Wolcott, Bates & Co. *Sh.*
 Henry G. Wolcott,
 Edwards W. Bates, *absent,*
 F. D. Williams,
 D. O. Clark,

List of Foreign Residents in China.

Errors will doubtless be found in the following list of names, but it is hoped they are not very numerous; it has been difficult to ascertain the names of those who reside afloat at the various anchorages, and many of them are probably omitted. The difficulty of making the list complete increases from year to year.

Abbreviations—*Ca* stands for Canton; *wh* for Whampoa; *ma* for Macao; *ho* for Hongkong; *am* for Amoy; *fu* for Fuhchau; *ni* for Ningpo; *sh* for Sháng-hai; *p. c.* and *p. s.* attached to a few names denote that they are *police constables* and *police sergeants* at Hongkong.

Abdolvayad Mohmed,	ca	A rmstrong, H. lieut 95th	ho
Abdola Moladina	ca	Aroné, Jacques	sh
Adams, Charles R	ca	Aspenderjee Nesserwanjee	ca
Adamson, W R	sh	Aspinall, Richard	sh
Aderjee Sapoorjee	ca	Aspundearjee Tamooljee	ca
Aguilar, Jozé de	ma	Ayub Ebrahim,	ca
Ahmed Isaac	ca	Azevedo, Felis H. de and fam.	ho
Ainslie, Richard <i>p c</i>	ho	Azevedo, Luiz M de	ho
Alcock, R. and family	sh	Backhouse, John	am
Alexander, W H	ho	Balfour, Doct. A H. and fam.	ho
Alla Bux Dosunjee	ca	Ball, Rev. Dyer, and family,	ca
Allanson, William and family	ma	Ballard, Samuel and fam.	ho
Allureka Versey,	ca	Bankier, Dr.	ho
Almeida, Lino de	ma	Bapoojee Pallanjee Runjee	ca
Ambrose, Rev. Lewis	ho	Baptista, J S	sh
Ameerodeen Abdool Latiff	ca	Barnes, D J	ho
Anderson, Charles	ho	Barnet, George	ca
Anderson, D	ho	Barnet, William	ca
Anderson	ho	Barradas, M	ho
Angier, F I	ho	Barradas, Francisco	ho
Anthon, Joseph G <i>abs.</i>	ho	Barradas, Vicente F	ho
Anthon, H.	ho	Barradas, Angelo	ho
Appleton, S	ho	Barros, Jozé Vicente	ca
Aquino, Maximiliano J. d'	ca	Barretto, B A	ho
Ardaseer Nesserwanjee Mody.	ca	Barretto, J. O.	ho
Ardaseer Rustomjee	ca	Barry, James <i>P. C.</i>	ho
Armstrong J.	ho	Barton, Ch	ho

Bateson, Charles E	sh	Buffa Rev. —	ho
Baylies, Nicholas	sh	Bunn, R. <i>Qtrmast. Ceylon Rifles</i>	ho
Beale, Thomas Chay	sh	Burd, John	ho
Bellamy, Capt.	ca	Burgoynes, George	ho
Bennets, G J	sh	Burgoynes, William	ho
Revan, W. F.	ho	Burke, W.	ho
Bidet, A	sh	Burjorjee Eduljee	ca
Bimjee Canjee	ca	Burjorjee Rustomjee	ca
Benjamin Eliah	ca	Burjorjee Sorabjee	ca
Bird, Alexander	wh	Burley, A J	ho
Birdseye, T. J.	sh	Burns, Rev. William C.	ho
Birley, F B and fam	ca	Burton, Edward	sh
Biscoe, Major V. J.	ho	Butt, John	ca
Bland, J	sh	Bush, F. T. and family	he
Blight, John A	ho	Byramjee Coverjee	ca
Block, Frederick H	ho	Byramjee Rustomjee	ca
Bokee, William O	ca	Calder, Alexander	sh
Bomanjee Muncherjee	ca	Caine, Hon. major William	ha
Bonham, H. E. Samuel G & fam	ho	Caldas, Joaquim P	ho
Bonney, S W.	wh	Caldwell, Daniel R.	ho
Booker, Frederic	ca	Cameron, J	ho
Booh, J	ca	Campbell, Archibald and fam	ho
Boone, Rt. Rev. W. J. and fam	sh	Campbell, A. E. H.	ho
Borel, Constant	ca	Campbell, P	ho
Botelho, Alberto	ho	Campos, Joaquim de	ho
Boughry, and fam., Major 59th	ho	Cannan, John H	ho
Bouvard, Rev Louis	ho	Carew, J. H. <i>Captain 95th</i>	ho
Bovet, Edouard	ca	Carlowitz, Richard	ca
Bovet, Louis	ca	Carpenter, Rev. C and family	sh
Bovet, Fritz	ca	Carr, John	ho
Bowman, Adam	sh	Carruthers, John and fam.	ho
Bowman, John	sh	Carter, Augustus and family	ho
Bowra, Charles W.	ho	Cartwright, H D	sh
Bowra, William A. <i>abs.</i>	ho	Carvalho, L. and fam	mc
Bowring, John, LL. D.	ca	Carvalho, M. de	so
Boxer, W.	ho	Carvalho, Jozé H	ho
Bradley, Charles W. LL. D.	am	Carvalho, Antonio H	ho
Bradshaw, James	am	Castro, L d'Almado e	ho
Braga, João Roza	ho	Castro, J. M. d'Almado e <i>abs</i>	ho
Braga, Manoel Roza	ho	Cay, R Dundas	ho
Braine, Charles J and family	ho	Ceballos, Juan A Lopez de	ma
Brice, Dr.	wh	Chalmers, Patrick	ca
Bridgman, E. C. D. D. and fam	sh	Champion <i>Captain 95th</i>	he
Bridgman, Rev. James G	ca	Chapman, F	ca
Brimelow, James W	ho	Chapman, Ensign 95th.	ho
Britto, Jozé de	ho	Charlton, Lt. 96th.	ho
Brodersen, C.	co	Charnley, D	sh
Brooke, J. A. and fam.	ho	Chionery, George	ma
Broughall, William	sh	Chomley, Francis C	he
Brown, Antonio, <i>Tavern keeper</i>	ho	Churcher, John E.	ho
Brown, D O	ho	Clark, D O	sh
Brown, W. Ward	ca	Clarke, Dr. <i>Medical Staff.</i>	ho
Browne, Robert	ca	Cleland, Rev. John F. & fam.	ca
Browning, W. R.	am	Clement, C. T., Lt. <i>Cey. Rifles.</i>	ho
Bruce, George C. <i>abs.</i>	ca	Cleverley, C St. George	ho
Buchan, George	ho	Cleverley, <i>Captain</i>	ho
Buckler, William	ca	Clifton, Samuel and fam	ho
Buckton, Charles	wh	Cole, Richard, and fam.	ho

Collins, J	ho	De Sa, Francisco	ho
Collins Mrs. and fam.	ho	De Si va, Manoel, P. S.	ho
Comelate, J. G.	ho	De Silva, F. P. and family.	ho
Compton, Charles S	ca	De Silver, R. P.	ma
Compton, J B	ho	De Silver, H. T.	ho
Compton, Spencer	ho	Deacon, E	sh
Comstock, W	ca	Dean, Rev. William	ho
Comstock, W. O.	ca	Dearle, J.	ho
Connolly, A	sh	Delaney, Thomas	ho
Cooke, John	wh	Delevie, S	ho
Cooverjee Bomanjee	sh	Dennis, Captn. J. Fitz G.	ho
Cordeiro, Albano A.	ho	Dent, George	ca
Cortella, Antonio M	ho	Dent, John	ca
Costa, N. T. da	ca	Dent, Wilkinson	abs ho
Coulter, M. S. and fam.	ni	Dent, William	ho
Cowan, Francis, P. C.	ho	Dhunjeebhoy Dossabhoj	ca
Cowasjee Pestonjee,	ca	Dhunjeebhoy Ruttunjee	ca
Cowasjee Pallanjee,	ca	Dhunjeebhoy Muncherjee	ca
Cowasjee Sapoorjee Lungrana	ca	Dhunjeebhoy Hormujee Hak.	ca
Cowper, J. C.	wh	Dhunjeebhoy Eduljee	ca
Crakanthorpe, R H	ho	Dickson, Henry	ho
Crampton, J	sh	Dickson, Dr. <i>Med. Staff.</i>	ho
Crawford, Ninian	ho	Dildarkhan Goolabkhan,	ca
Creedy, Wm., P. S.	ho	Dinshaw Merwanjee,	ca
Crook, James	ho	Dinshawjee Framjee Casna	ca
Croom, A F and fam	sh	Dimier, C.	ca
Cruz, C. de	ca	Dixson, Aadrew S	ca
Cruz, W F de	ho	Dorabjee Framjee Colah	ca
Cruz, F F de	ca	Dorabjee Pestonjee, Patell	ca
Culbertson, Rev. M S and fam	ni	Dorabjee Nesserwanjee Cama.	ca
Cumerally Rumzanally	ca	Dos Remedios, J. J. and fam.	ho
Cumoorden Meerjee	ca	Dossabhoj Hormusjee,	sh
Cunningham, Edward	ca	Dossabhoj Framjee Camajee	ca
Currie, John	ho	Dossabhoj Hormusjee Camajee	ca
Cursetjee Eduljee	ca	Dossabhoj Bajonjee	ca
Cursetjee Jamsetjee Botiwala	ca	Doty, Rev. Elihu and fam	am
Cursetjee Rustomjee Eranee	ca	Dowdall, Lt. Adj. 95th	ho
Cursetjee Rustomjee Daver	ca	Dowell, J. S.	ho
Cursetjee Shavuxshaw	ca	Drake, Francis C.	ho
Da Costa, M. D. <i>Tavern Keeper</i>	ho	Dreyer, William	ca
Dadabhoj Burjorjee	ca	Drinker, Sandwith, and fam.	ho
Dadabhoj Eduljee	ca	Du Chesne, Henri	ma
Dadabhoj D. Talcaca	ca	Duddell, George	ho
Dadabhoj Bazonjee	ca	Dudgeon, P	ho
Dadabhoj Pestonjee	ca	Dunlop, Archibald	sh
Dadabhoj Jamsetjee Dulackow	ca	Durran, J. A.	ma
Dady, William	ho	Durrell, Timothy J	ca
Dale, E	ca	Duus, N. and family	ho
Dale, Thurstan	ho	Duval, Frank	abs ca
Dale, W W and family	sh	Eaton, E. B.	ho
Dallas, A Grant	sh	Ebrahim Shaik Hoosen	ca
Dalziel, W, R	ho	Ebrahim Soomar,	ca
Dana, Richard P	ca	Edan, B	sh
Davidson, Walter	ho	Edger, Joseph F. and fam	ho
Davidson, William	ni	Edkins, Rev. Joseph	sh
Davis, H. E. John W.	ca	Eduljee Fudoonjee Khambata	ca
Davis, Henry	ca	Eduljee Cursetjee	ca
De Montmorency Lieut 95th	ho	Eichbaine, C. W.	ho

Eleazer Abraham	sh	Gibb, John D	sh
Ellice, Robert	ca	Gibb, George	ca
Ellis, William	ho	Gibba, Richard	abs ca
Elmalie, Adam W.	ca	Gibson, E	bat
Elquist, Rev. A.	ho	Gilbert, W	ca
Emeny, W. and fam.	ho	Giles, Edward F.	abs ca
Encarnacao, Antonio L. d'	ho	Giles, John	am
Encarnacao, A. A. d'	ca	Gilfillan, Rev. Thomas	ca
Endicott, J. B.	cum	Gillespie, Robert P. C.	ho
Everett, J. H.	ca	Gillespie, Rev. William	ca
Everard, Thomas	ca	Gilman, Richard J	ca
Ewing, R. and fam	ca	Gingell, W. R.	fu
Eyre, <i>lieut.-col. R. A.</i>	ho	Girard, Rev. Prudence	ho
Fagan, J. W.	ho	Gittins, Thomas	ca
Farnham, S H	ca	Goodale, Samuel P	ho
Fazul Goolam Hoosain	abs ca	Goddard, John A	ho
Fazul Dumany,	ca	Goddard, Rev. Jos. T & fam	ni
Fearon, Charles A.	sh	Goodings, Robt. and fam.	ho
Feliciani, Rev. F. A.	ho	Goodridge, John B	ca
Feneran, Lt. 95th.	ho	Goolam Hoosain Ebrahimjee,	ca
Fenouil, Rev. John	ho	Goolam Hoosam Chandoo,	ca
Fergusson, Doct. Andrew	ho	Gorringer, <i>Ass. Surgeon</i> 59th	ho
Fergusson, John	ho	Gordon, H. G. <i>Ass. Surg.</i> 95th	ho
Fincham, A.	sh	Gordon, Francis	P. C. ho
Findlay, George	ho	Gordon — <i>Surgeon</i> 95th.	ho
Fischer, Maximilian, and fam.	ca	Grandpré, A	ho
Fisher Captn. Royal Artillery	ho	Graves, Pierce W	sh
Fitzpatrick, John	ma	Gray, Samuel	ca
Fletcher, Duncan	ho	Gray, W F	ca
Fogg, H.	sh	Greaney, J. P. C.	ho
Fonceca, Antonio de	ho	Green, G F	sh
Fonceca, Athanasio A. de	ho	Grey, H M M	sh
Forbes, R. B.	ca	Griswold, John N. Alsop	sh
Forcade, Rt. Rev. T. A.	ho	Gutierrez, A	ho
Ford, Theo E.	ho	Gutierrez, Candido	ho
Forster, H. <i>Lieut.</i> 95th	ho	Gutierrez, Rufino	ho
Forth-Rouen, Alexandre & fam	ma	Gutierrez, Venancio	ho
Fox, John S	ho	Gutierrez, Querino	ca
Framjee Sapoorjee Lungana	sh	Gutierrez, Candido	ho
Framjee Jamsetjee	ho	Gutzlaff, Rev. Charles	abs ho
Framjee Eduljee	ca	Hague, Patrick	ni
Framjee Sapoorjee	ca	Hajee Elies Hussan,	ca
Framjee Burjorjee	ca	Hall, Edward	sh
Franklyn, W H	ho	Hale, F. H.	sh
Fraser, Lt. 95th.	ho	Hall, Capt. of steamer Spark	ca
Freemantle, Edmund A	ho	Hall, G. R.	abs sh
French, Rev. John B	ca	Hallam, S. J.	ca
Fryer, A H	ho	Hamberg, Rev. Theodore	ho
Fryer, W	ho	Hance, H F	ho
Fuller, <i>Captain</i> 59th	ho	Hancock, B E	ca
Furst, Rev. C. I.	ho	Happer, Rev. A. P. and family	ca
Fyak, William W.	am	Hardie, H. R.	ca
Gangjee Goolam Hoosain	ca	Hare, J.	ho
Garchi, Giovanni	ho	Harkort, Bernhard	abs ca
Garvine, Henry	ho	Harland, Doct W. A.	ho
Garcon, Joao Braz	ho	Harris, George	ho
Gaskell, W.	ho	Harton, W. H.	ca
Genaeher, Rev. Ferdinand	ho	Harvey, F. E.	ho

Haskell G. E.	he
Head, C. H.	he
Heard, John	ca
Heard, jr. Augustine	ca
Heerjeebhoy Hormusjee	abs ca
Heerjeebeoy Rustomjee	ma
Helbling, L.	sh
Helms, Henry	am
Henning, Robert	ho
Hepburn, Henry L.	wh
Herschberg, Doct. M. J.	he
Hertalet F L and fam	am
Hickson, W. D.	he
Hill, and fam. P. C.	he
Hill, N. of Str. " Hongkong "	he
Hillier, Charles B and fam	he
Hisslop, James, M. D. and fam	am
Hobson, B. M. D. and family	ca
Hobson, Rev. Wm. and fam	sh
Hogg, William,	sh
Holdforth, C G	ho
Holgate, H.	wh
Holaday, John, and family	ca
Holt, W. Quartr. Master 95th.	ho
Holtz, Andrea	sh
Home, Dr. W. Med. Staff.	ho
Hooper, James	sh
Hormusjee Cowasjee	ma
Hormusjee Eduljee	ca
Hormusjee Jamasjee Nadershaw	ca
Hormusjee Nesser. Pochajee	ca
Houston, Edwin	ca
Hubertson, G. F.	sh
Hudson, Aug. R.	ca
Hudson, Joseph	ni
Hudson, J.	ho
Hudson, Rev. T. M.	ni
Hulme, Hon. John W. and fam.	ho
Hurst, Wm.	ho
Hutchinson Wm.	ho
Huttleston, J. Thomas	sh
Humphreys, Alfred	abs ho
Hunt, T.	wh
Hunter, James D	ca
Hurjee Jamal	ca
Hyland, T	ho
Hyndman, Henrique	ca
Hyndman, Jos	ho
Howell, W. H.	ca
Irons, James	sh
Isaac Reuben	sh
Jacob Hassan	ca
Jacob Reubin	ca
Jackson, R. M and family	fu
Jackson, Robert	am
Jackson, Robert	P. C. ho
Jalbhooy Cursetjee,	ca
Jaraisou, T of str. " Canton "	ho

Jamsetjee Rustomjee Eraneet,	ca
Jamsetjee Ruttunjee	ca
Jamsetjee Eduljee,	ca
Jardine, Joseph	ca
Jardine, David	ho
Jarroth, Rev. W.	ni
Jehangeer Framjee Buxey	ca
Jenkins, Rev. B. and fam.	sh
Jeraz Munjee	ca
Johnson, Rev. John	ho
Johnson, Rev. S. and fam.	fu
Johnston, A.	sh
Johnston, Hon. A. R.	ho
Jones, Thomas	ho
Jones, Lieut. Royal Art.	ho
Josephs, Levin	ca
Just, G. S.	ho
Just, R.	ho
Jumtroojee Nesserwahjee	ca
Jesus, L J de,	ca
Kakeebhooy Bahaderbhoy,	ca
Kennedy, David	ca
Kennedy, Henry H.	sh
Kennedy, K. M.	ho
Kenny, B Doct and family	ca
Khan Mohamed Habibhooy	abs ca
Khan Mohamed Datoobhooy	ca
Khumsoredeen Nuverally,	ca
King, William H.	ca
King, F. A.	ca
King, David O.	ca
King, and fam. Lieut 59th	ho
Kirk, Thomas	sh
Kleskowski, M de	sh
Koch, C. A.	ca
Kreyenhagen, Julius	ca
Kupferschmidt, P	ho
Lamson, George H	ca
Lança, E L	ho
Lapraik, Douglas	ho
Layton, Temple H and fam	am
Layton, F A	sh
Lecaroz, Juan	ma
Lechler, Rev Rudolph	ho
Legge, Rev. James, D D & fam	ho
Lena, Alexander	abs ho
Leslie, W.	ho
Leslie Lt. J. A. Ceylon Rifles	ho
Levin, E H	ca
Lewer, Dr.	wh
Lewin, D D	sh
Lewis, A.	sh
Lewis, W D	ca
Lexia, William.	P. C. ho
Libois, Rev Napoleon F.	ca
Liddall, E.	ho
Lima, J. M. O.	wh
Limjee Jamsetjee	abs ca

Livingston, W P	sh	McDonald, & Mount T. Keeper.	ho
Livingston, J Gibbons	sh	McDonald, J. <i>Boarding House.</i>	ho
Lobscheid, Rev. Wilhelm	ho	MacDonald, J.	sh
Locke, W.	ca	McFarlane, J. <i>Tavern Keeper</i>	ho
Lockhart, William and family	sh	McGregor Dr.	ho
Loomis, Rev. George	wh	McKenzie, C. W.	ea
Lord, Rev. E. C. and family	ni	McKenzie, Robert P. S.	ho
Low, Edward A.	ca	Mc Mahon, Rev. Felix	ho
Luce, William H.	ca	McSwyney, P. C.	ho
Ludda Chatoor,	ca	Meade, J. Lt. <i>Ceylon Rifles</i>	ho
Ludda Kakey	ca	Meadows, Thomas T.	ca
Lugg, J. Lt. <i>Royal Artillery.</i>	ho	Meadows, John A. N.	ca
Lyall, George	ho	Medhurst, W H. d. d. & fam.	sh
Lyons, Alexr. <i>Tavern keeper</i>	ho	Medhurst, jr, W. H.	sh
Macandrew, J.	sh	Meer Sasson Moshu	sh
Macculloch, Alex.	sh	Mello, A. A. de	ca
Macgowan, D. J., M. D. & fam	ni	Melrose, W	ca
Macgregor, R.	ca	Melvon John P. C.	ho
Mackay, Eneas J.	am	Mennecker C V	ho
Mackean, Thomas W. L. & fam	ho	Mercer, Hon. W T	ho
Mackenzie, D. W.	ca	Merwanjee Dadabhoy	ca
Mackenzie, Kenneth R.	sh	Merwanjee Dadabhoy Wadia	ca
Mackenzie, C. D.	sh	Merwanjee Eduljee,	ca
Mackenzie, S.	ca	Meufing, W. A.	ho
Mackertoom, M. S.	ca	Michaelroy — P. C.	ho
MacLachlan, J. E.	ca	Middleton, & John fam.	ma
Maclehose, James	ho	Miller —	ho
Maclean, A. C.	ho	Miller 2d T. Lt. <i>Ceylon Rifles.</i>	ho
Maclean, J. L.	sh	Miller, John	ea
Macleod, M. A.	ca	Miller, Dr	wh
Malooobhoy Donghersee	sh	Miller, John	sh
Maltby, Charles	sh	Milne, James	am
Man, James Lawrence	ca	Milne, Rev. W. C. and family	sh
Maneckjee Bomanjee	ca	Minchin, Capt. 95th	ho
Maneckjee Nanabhoy	ca	Minchin, Lieut. 95th.	ho
Maneckjee Pestonjee Taback	ca	Mitchell J.	ho
Mohamed Ally Motabhoy	ca	Mitchell, William H. and fam	ho
Maneckjee Pestonjee	ca	Mitchell, E R	ho
Margesson, H. D.	ca	Mitchell George P. C.	ho
Marçal, Honorio A.	ma	Mitton, Thos	ho
Marjoribanks Doct. Samuel	ca	Mohamed Pudmey Muscate,	ca
Markwick, Charles	ho	Moladina Noorhahmed	ca
Markwick, Jr. —	ho	Moncwieff, Thomas	sh
Marques, D P	ca	Monicou, Pierre	ho
Marques, F F	ca	Montigny, M. de	sh
Marques, José M.	ma	Moore, H	ho
Marques, Manoel V.	ho	Moore, William	abs ca
Marsh, W T	ho	Moosah Hassam	ca
Marshall S. (<i>Sheriff's Officer</i>)	ho	Morgan, Edward	ho
Mas, H. E Don Sinibaldo de	ma	Morison, William, M. D. and fam	ho
Matheson, W. F. S.	ho	Morris Mrs.	ho
Matheson, C. S.	sh	Morrison, John G	ho
Mathews, I. H. and fam.	ho	Morrison, Martin C	am
Maveety, J. (<i>Tavern Keeper</i>)	ho	Morrison, George S	ho
Maxwell, Lt. 95th.	ho	Morrison, W.	ho
May, C and fam	ho	Morse, W. H.	ca
McCartee M. D., D. B.	ni	Moses, A. R. B.	ca
McClatchie, Rev. T. and fam	sh	Moul, Alfred	ca

Moul, George	ca	Pedder, Lieut. William	ho
Moul, Henry	ca	Peerbhoy Yacoob	ca
Muir, J. D.	am	Penrose, Wm. <i>Tavern Keeper.</i>	ho
Muirhead, Rev. W. and family	sh	Percival, A.	ho
Muncherjee Sapoorjee Lung.	ca	Pereira, Ignacio de A	ho
Muncherjee Jevunjee Mehta	ca	Pereira, Edward	ho
Muncherjee Nesserwanjee,	ca	Pereira, J. Lourenco	ca
Muncherjee Frammurjee,	ca	Pereira, B. A.	ca
Mur, J. Manuel	ca	Pereira, Manoel L. R.	ho
Murray, John (vor, m. d. wusung	ca	Perkins, George and fam	ho
Murray, H	ca	Perkins, George	ca
Murrow, Y J	ho	Pestonjee Dinshawjee	ca
Murrow, L. E.	ca	Pestonjee Framjee Cama	ca
Mylius, Capt. R. <i>Ceylon Rifles.</i>	ho	Pestonjee Jamsetjee Motiwalla	ca
Nanjee Sah Mohamed	ca	Pestonjee Nowrojee Pochajee	ca
Nanjee Yacoob	ca	Pestonjee Rustomjee	ca
Napier, Charles	ho	Phillips, Robt.	ho
Napier, Hon. G	abs	Phillips, J	ho
Neave, Thomas D.	ho	Phillpotts, lieut.-col. G. and fam	ho
Nesserwanjee Byramjee Fack.	ca	Phillpotts, lieut. H.	ho
Nesserwanjee Framjee,	ca	Piccope, W. N.	sh
Nesserwanjee Ardaseer Bhanja	ca	Piccope, T. C.	ho
Nesserwanjee Bomanjee Mody	ca	Pierce, Wm G	ca
Nasserwanjee Hormusjee N.	ca	Pitcher, M. W.	ca
Newman, G. W.	ho	Platt, Charles	ca
Newton, J. <i>Surgeon C. Rifles</i>	ho	Pollard, E. H.	ho
Niel, R. & fam. <i>Albion House</i>	ho	Ponder, Stephen	ca
Noor Mohamed Kamal	ca	Potter, M. L.	sh
Noor Mohamed Datoobhoy,	ca	Potter, W.	sh
Noronha, Jozé M. de	ho	Potter, D. <i>abs</i>	sh
Noronha, D.	ho	Powell, Dr.	ho
Norton, W. M.	ho	Power, J. C. and fam	ho
Nowrojee Cursetjee,	ca	Prattent, J. R	ho
Nowrojee Nesserwanjee	sh	Priestman, C. J.	am
Nowrojee Maneckjee Lungrana	ca	Purdon, James	ca
Noyes, C. H.	ho	Pustau, William	ca
Nye, Clement D.	ca	Pyke, Thomas	ca
Nye, E. C. H.	ca	Quartermen, Rev. J. W.	ni
Oakley, Horace	ca	Quin, M	ho
Olding, J. A.	ho	Quin, James	ho
Oliveira, J. J. d'	ca	Rains, Lieut. 95th.	ho
Olmsted, Henry M.	ca	Rangel, Segismundo	ca
Outeiro, Joze M. d'	ho	Rangel, R.	ho
Ozorio, Candido J.	ca	Rangel, Jayme	ca
Pages, Leon	ma	Rangel, Floriano A.	ho
Pallanjee Dorabjee,	ma	Rankin, Rev. H. V. and fam.	ni
Pallanjee Dorabjee Lalcaca	ca	Rathbone, William	ca
Pallanjee Nesserwanjee	ca	Rawle, S. B. and family	ho
Parish, Frank	sh	Rawson, Samuel, and family	ca
Park, James Dickson	ca	Reiche, F.	ca
Parker, Norcott d'E <i>abs</i>	ho	Reid, Frank W	am
Parker, W d'Esterre	ho	Reine, P. B. Major C. Rifles	ho
Parker, Capt. P.	ho	Remedios, J. B. dos.	ca
Parker, Rev. P., m. d. and fam	ca	Rémi, D.	sh
Parkes, H. S <i>abs</i>	sh	Reynvaan, H. G. I.	ca
Parkin, W. W.	ca	Ribeiro, J. C. V.	sh
Pearson G. Lt. <i>Ceylon Rifles.</i>	ho	Richards, P. F.	ho
Pedder, W. H.	am	Rickett, John, and family	ho

Richards, Rev. William L.	fu	Saur, Julius, and family	sh
Rienaecker, R	ho	Scarth, John	sh
Ripley, Philip W. and family	ca	Schumacher, G. A.	ho
Risk, J.	ho	Schwemann, D. W.	ca
Ritchie, A. A.	ca	Scott, William	ho
Ritchie, John <i>Tavern Keeper.</i>	ho	Scott, Adam	ho
Rizios, A	ho	Scrymgeour, David	ho
Rizzolati, Rev. Joseph	ho	Seabra, Francisco A.	ca
Roberts, Rev. I. J.	abs ca	Seare, Benjamin and family	ma
Roberts, Joseph L.	ca	Sedick Omar	ca
Roberts, O. E.	ca	Seth, S. A.	ca
Robertson, D. B.	sh	Shaikally Mearally	ca
Robertson, George	ho	Shaik Tayeb Furjoolabhoy	ca
Robinson, William F.	sh	Shaik Davood	ca
Rocha, Jozé J.	ho	Shaik Ahmed	ca
Rodrick, Anthony	ho	Shaw, Charles	sh
Roiner, Henry	P. C. ho	Shaw, W.	sh
Romthala Ameer	ca	Sherard, R. B.	ho
Romthala Versey,	ca	Shortrede, Andrew	ho
Roose, William R.	ho	Shuck, Rev. J. L. and family	sh
Ross, J. B.	sh	Sichel, M.	ca
Ross, W. F.	ho	Siemssen, G. T.	ca
Rothwell, Richard	ca	Sillar, John C.	sh
Rowe, John	wh	Sillar, D.	sh
Rowe, J. R.	am	Silva, Marciano da	ca
Royos, Jacinto	am	Silva, Jozé M.	ho
Roza, Jezuino da	ho	Silva, Quentiliano da	ca
Rozario, Florencio do	ca	Silva, Ignacio M. da	ma
Rozario, L. A.	ho	Silveira, F C P de	ho
Rozario, C. E.	ho	Silviera, Albino de	ca
Rusden, J.	sh	Silviera, Albino P.	ho
Russell George	P. C. ho	Simoens, Manoel	ca
Russell, Rev. W. A.	ni	Sinclair, Fraser	ca
Rustomjee Burjorjee,	ca	Sinclair, C. A.	ni
Rustomjee Byramjee,	ca	Skinner, John	ca
Rustomjee Jalbhoy	ca	Smelt, C. T. 2d Lt. C. Rifles	ho
Rustomjee Merwanjee Nalcar.	ca	Smith, Dr.	wh
Rustomjee Pestonjee C.	ca	Smith, John and family	ma
Rustomjee Pestonjee Motiwalla	ca	Smith, Arthur	ca
Rustomjee Ruttonjee,	ca	Smith, E M	sh
Rustomjee Framjee Mehta	ca	Smith, James	ho
Rutherford, Robert	ho	Smith, J. Mackrill and family	sh
Rutter, Henry	ca	Smith, J. Caldecott	sh
Ryan, Mrs.	ho	Smith, H. H.	ca
Ryder, C.	ca	Smith, Frederick and fam	ho
Sadarkhan Jaferkhan	ca	Smith, Richard	am
Sage, William	ma	Smith, W and fam	ho
Salley Mohamed	ca	Smithers J. Clerk & Usher S. C.	ho
Samjee Laljee,	ca	Snow, E. N.	ho
Sanchez, Joze	ho	Soames, Capt. of Str. Canton	ca
Sanders, Charles	abs ca	Soares, Francisco	ma
Sandoval, Juan B. de	abs ma	Sorabjee Nowrojee Wadiah	ca
Santos, Antonio dos	sh	Sorabjee Pestonjee	sh
Sapoorjee Bomanjee,	ca	Solomon David	ca
Sargent, Lt. 95th.	ho	Souza, Miguel de	ho
Sassoon, Abdalah David	ca	Souza, Florencio de	ho
Sassoon, R. David	ca	Speer, Rev William	abs ca
Saul, R. Powell, and fam.	sh	Spooner, C. W.	sh

St. Croix, Nicholas de	ca	Wadman, Edward	ni
St. Croix, George de	ca	Walkinshaw, W.	ca
St. Hill, Henry	ho	Walker, J. T.	ca
St. John, St. Andrew, Lieut.	ho	Walker, J.	ho
Stanton, Rev. Vincent & fam.	ho	Walters, Col. 95th.	ho
Staveley, Hon. maj-gen. W.	ho	Ward, M. 2d Lt. C. Rifles	ho
Steele Thos. <i>Tavern Keeper</i> .	ho	Warden, H. H.	ca
Steedman, Rev. S. W.	ho	Wardley, W. H.	ca
Stevens, D.	ho	Wardner, Rev. N. and fam	sh
Stewart, Patrick, and family	ma	Warner, Mrs.	ho
Still, C. F.	ho	Waters, Charles	ca
Stirling, Hon. Paul I.	ho	Watson, T Boswell, & fam.	ma
Strachan, George	sh	Watson, J P	sh
Strachan, Robert	ho	Way, Rev. R. Q. and fam	ni
Stronach, Rev. Alex. & fam	am	Weatherly, James	sh
Stronach, Rev. John	am	Webb, Edward	sh
Stuart, Charles J F	ho	Weiss, Charles	ho
Sturgis, James P.	ma	West, L.	sh
Sturgis, Robert S.	ca	Whilden, Rev. B W and fam	ca
Suacardo, Ricardo T. <i>Keeper</i>	ho	White, James and fam	sh
Sucetmal Nuthoomull,	ca	White, Rev. M. C.	fu
Sullivan, G. G. and family	ni	Whittall, James	ca
Summers, James	ho	Widderfield, John	ho
Sword, John D. <i>abs</i>		Wiener, A. G.	ho
Swettenham, Lt. 95th.	ho	Wiese, L.	ca
Syle, Rev. E. and family	sh	Wight, Rev. J K & fam	ni
Tait, James	am	Wilks, jr. J.	sh
Talmage, Rev. John V. N. <i>abs</i>	am	Wilkinson, Alfred	ca
Tarmohamed Naincey	ca	Wilkinson, Francis	ho
Tarrant, William	ho	Williams, C. D	ho
Tarrant, H J.	ho	Williams, John <i>P. C.</i>	ho
Tattershall, Capt. C. R.	ho	Williams, F D	sh
Taylor, Rev. C. M. D. and fam.	sh	Williams, S. Wells and family	ca
Teesdale, lieut. C. B.	ho	Williams, John	ca
Thompson, John	am	Wills, C.	sh
Thorburn, W	sh	Wilson, Alexander	ho
Thorburn, R. F.	sh	Wilson, R. E.	am
Thorne, A.	sh	Winiberg H. & fam. <i>T. Keeper</i> .	ho
Tinawy, Joseph	ca	Winch, J. H	sh
Tozer, Frederick	ho	Winchester, C. A. and fam	am
Trotter, G. A.	ho	Wise, John <i>absent</i>	sh
Trubshaw, James	ca	Withington, James	sh
Turner, James, <i>Tavern Keeper</i>	ho	Wolcott, Henry G.	sh
Twynham, Lt. G. S.	ho	Woodgate, W.	ho
Ullet, R. B.	sh	Worthington, James	ca
Urmson, G.	ca	Wright, James M.	ca
Vacher, W. H.	ca	Wright, J. F. E.	ho
Vandenbergh, A F	ca	Wylie, A.	sh
Van Loffelt, J. P.	ca	Yates, Rev. M. T. and family	sh
Vaucher, Fritz	ca	Young, A. I.	sh
Veerjee Rahim	ca	Young, James H.	ho
Vidigal, Antonio de	ho	Young, W. B. Capt. R. Artill.	ho
Viegas, A. and family	ca	Young, James T. <i>Keeper</i> .	ho
Viegas, L.	ca	Young, Rev. W. and family	am
Viera, L. F.	ho	Yvanovitch, Stefano	ho
Wade, T. F.	ho	Zanoble, Jules	ma

SUMMARY OF THE PRECEDING LISTS.

Total number of names in the alphabetical list of foreigners...	980
Number of those who have their families.....	94
Commercial Houses, or Agencies.....	150
Residents at Canton and Whampoa.....	329
English.....	95
Parsees.....	80
Moors, Arabs &c.....	56
Americans.....	50
French, Germans, Swiss, Armenians, &c.....	22
Portuguese.....	26
Residents at Shānghái (mostly English).....	125
Residents at Ningpo.....	19
Residents at Fuhchau.....	10
Residents at Amoy.....	24

TABLE OF DISTANCES IN STATUTE MILES.

Measured by Lieut. G. V. Fox, U. S. N.

From Canton to	Whampoa, East end of Newtown...	12
	First Bar.....	14
	Second Bar.....	25
	Bogue.....	38
	Lintin.....	69
From Macao to	Hongkong.....	98
	Macao.....	88
	Cumsingmoon.....	17
	Macao, through Capsingmoon.....	44
	Do. South side of Lantao.....	41
From Hongkong to	Cumsingmoon.....	40
	Amoy.....	354
	Fuhchau fú,.....	583
	Ningpo.....	912
	Shānghái, through Formosa Channel	1,033
	Do. east of Formosa I.....	1,326
	Manila.....	770
	Singapore.....	1,680
	Batavia.....	2,157
	Honolulu.....	5,678
From St Francisco to	San Francisco, by Great Circle....	6,414
	Do. due bearing.....	7,514
	Honolulu.....	2,440

ENGLISH AND CHINESE CALENDAR FOR 1850, BEING THE THIRTIETH OF THE REIGN OF TAIKWANG.

Jan.	11 & 12 m	Feb.	12 & 1 m	Mar.	1 & 2 m	April.	2 & 3 m	May.	3 & 4 m	June.	4 & 5 m	July.	5 & 6 m	Aug.	6 & 7 m	Sep.	7 & 8 m	Oct.	8 & 9 m	Nov.	9 & 10 m	Dec.	10 & 11 m
1 tu	1 f	1 f	20	1 f	1 m	1 m	19	1 w	1 s	21	1 m	22	1 th	24	1 s	25	25	1 tu	26	1 f	28	1 s	28
2 w	2 s	2 s	21	2 s	2 m	2 w	20	2 th	2 s	22	2 w	23	2 f	25	2 m	26	26	2 w	27	2 s	29	2 m	29
3 th	3 s	3 s	22	3 s	3 m	3 th	21	3 f	3 m	23	3 th	24	3 s	26	3 w	27	27	3 th	28	3 s	30	3 w	30
4 f	4 m	4 m	23	4 m	4 m	4 th	22	4 s	4 tu	24	4 f	25	4 s	27	4 w	28	28	4 f	29	4 m	1	4 w	1
5 s	5 tu	5 tu	24	5 tu	5 f	5 f	23	5 s	5 w	25	5 s	26	5 m	28	5 th	29	29	5 s	30	5 tu	2	5 th	2
6 s	6 w	6 w	25	6 w	6 s	6 s	24	6 m	6 th	26	6 m	27	6 f	29	6 w	30	30	6 s	31	6 w	3	6 f	3
7 m	7 th	7 th	26	7 th	7 s	7 s	25	7 tu	7 f	27	7 s	28	7 m	30	7 th	31	31	7 m	1	7 th	4	7 s	4
8 tu	8 f	8 f	27	8 f	8 m	8 m	26	8 w	8 m	28	8 m	29	8 th	31	1	8 s	3	8 w	2	8 f	5	8 s	5
9 w	9 s	9 s	28	9 s	9 tu	9 tu	27	9 th	9 s	29	9 tu	30	9 f	1	1	9 m	4	9 w	3	9 s	6	9 s	6
10 th	10 s	10 s	29	10 s	10 m	10 w	28	10 f	10 m	30	10 w	31	10 s	2	2	10 tu	5	10 th	4	10 f	7	10 tu	7
11 f	11 m	11 m	30	11 m	11 th	11 th	29	11 s	11 tu	31	11 th	1	11 f	3	3	11 w	6	11 f	5	11 s	8	11 w	8
12 s	12 tu	12 tu	31	12 tu	12 s	12 s	30	12 m	12 w	1	12 w	2	12 f	4	4	12 th	7	12 s	6	12 m	9	12 th	9
13 s	13 w	13 w	1	13 w	13 s	13 s	31	13 m	13 th	2	13 th	3	13 s	5	5	13 w	8	13 s	7	13 f	10	13 f	10
14 m	14 th	14 th	2	14 th	14 s	14 s	1	14 tu	14 f	3	14 f	4	14 s	6	6	14 w	9	14 m	8	14 th	11	14 s	11
15 tu	15 f	15 f	3	15 f	15 m	15 m	2	15 w	15 th	4	15 s	5	15 m	7	7	15 th	10	15 tu	9	15 f	12	15 s	12
16 w	16 s	16 s	4	16 s	16 tu	16 tu	3	16 th	16 m	5	16 m	6	16 f	8	8	16 w	11	16 w	10	16 s	13	16 m	13
17 th	17 s	17 s	5	17 s	17 w	17 w	4	17 th	17 m	6	17 m	7	17 s	9	9	17 th	12	17 th	11	17 f	14	17 tu	14
18 f	18 m	18 m	6	18 m	18 tu	18 tu	5	18 w	18 th	7	18 th	8	18 f	10	10	18 w	13	18 f	12	18 s	15	18 w	15
19 s	19 tu	19 tu	7	19 tu	19 m	19 m	6	19 s	19 w	8	19 w	9	19 s	11	11	19 th	14	19 s	13	19 m	16	19 th	16
20 s	20 w	20 w	8	20 w	20 tu	20 tu	7	20 m	20 th	9	20 th	10	20 f	12	12	20 s	15	20 s	14	20 m	17	20 f	17
21 m	21 th	21 th	9	21 th	21 s	21 s	8	21 w	21 m	10	21 f	11	21 s	13	13	21 th	16	21 m	15	21 th	18	21 s	18
22 tu	22 f	22 f	10	22 f	22 m	22 m	9	22 tu	22 th	11	22 th	12	22 s	14	14	22 s	17	22 tu	16	22 f	19	22 s	19
23 w	23 s	23 s	11	23 s	23 m	23 m	10	23 th	23 m	12	23 m	13	23 f	15	15	23 s	18	23 w	17	23 th	20	23 m	20
24 th	24 m	24 s	12	24 s	24 tu	24 tu	11	24 f	24 m	13	24 m	14	24 s	16	16	24 tu	19	24 th	18	24 s	21	24 w	21
25 f	25 tu	25 tu	13	25 tu	25 w	25 w	12	25 s	25 th	14	25 th	15	25 f	17	17	25 tu	20	25 f	19	25 m	22	25 w	22
26 s	26 w	26 w	14	26 w	26 tu	26 tu	13	26 s	26 m	15	26 m	16	26 f	18	18	26 th	21	26 s	20	26 w	23	26 th	23
27 s	27 tu	27 tu	15	27 tu	27 w	27 w	14	27 m	27 th	16	27 th	17	27 s	19	19	27 f	22	27 s	21	27 s	24	27 f	24
28 m	28 f	28 f	16	28 f	28 m	28 m	15	28 w	28 th	17	28 w	18	28 s	20	20	28 s	23	28 m	22	28 tu	25	28 s	25
29 tu	29 w	29 w	17	29 w	29 tu	29 tu	16	29 m	29 th	18	29 th	19	29 f	21	21	29 s	24	29 tu	23	29 f	26	29 s	26
30 w	30 s	30 s	18	30 s	30 m	30 m	17	30 th	30 m	19	30 m	20	30 f	22	22	30 s	25	30 w	24	30 s	27	30 m	27
31 th	31 m	31 m	19	31 m	31 s	31 s	18	31 f	31 s	20	31 s	21	31 s	23	23	30 m	26	31 th	25	31 f	28	31 tu	28